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WASHINGTON.

HOME BIDS FOR THE LOAN.

ELEVEN MILLIONS RECEIVED TOO LATE—REPORT ON THE SAFE BURGLARY CASES—THE VIRGINIA DEMOCRATS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The aggregate of unconditioned home bids for the new fives which might have been accepted was about twenty-one millions. Of these ten millions were accepted; the remaining eleven millions were not received until late, and until after the negotiations for the whole loan were in successful progress. The last eleven millions could not be accepted without losing the opportunity to negotiate the entire loan. The Secretary considered that it would be unwise to lose the chance to make this negotiation for the whole loan, and therefore declined to accept the remaining $11,000,000 of home bids. It is the present intention at the Treasury to issue a call on Aug. 1 for five-twenty bonds equivalent to the entire amount of absolute subscriptions to the new loan. One purpose of not making the call before is to avoid the complications incident to the computation of odd days of interest in making the exchanges for the six per cent. bonds.

THE SAFE-BURGLARY CASE.

Major Wilson, Solicitor of the Treasury, has completed his report in the matter of the safe burglary, and of the inquiry into the organization of the Secret Service. The Secretary of the Treasury has enjoined the utmost secrecy as to the character of the report.

DEMOCRATIC FRAUDS IN VIRGINIA.

Advices received here from Democratic sources in Richmond, Va., state that the Conservative Citizens' Committee have practiced such frauds at the primaries as will result in the nomination by the Conservatives of Gillett C. Walker for Congress. The same authorities state that the nomination of Walker will be equivalent to the election of the Republican nominee.

TAXATION IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The residents of the District greatly feel the burden of increased taxation. The difficulties of the small property-owners, whose incomes are insignificant, can well be understood; but the embarrassment of the residents of the District is not confined to this class. It happens that both in Washington and Georgetown there are many "well-to-do" families of the so-called aristocracy, who have had comfortable homes surrounded by spacious grounds. Under the old assessments these grounds were assessed at a moderate rate, and these families, reduced in circumstances by the events of the war, were able out of their moderate income to sustain themselves and to keep their old homes. Under the increased valuation and this high tax this class of old residents are suffering greatly, as their income is quite inadequate for their own support, and for the large assessments under the new law. The consequence is that numbers of them have already or soon will place upon the market portions of their old homesteads to obtain the necessary means to pay the tax.

THE SEWER CONTRACTS.

The Commissioners did not decide to continue operations under the existing contracts, or to make any new contracts until after an extended consultation with the law officers of the Government, and with Senator Thurman, of the Investigating Committee. Senator Thurman was especially asked as to the intention of the committee with regard to the further construction of the sewers. To this Senator Thurman replied that it was beyond question the intention of the committee to complete the sewers already in process of construction, and that the committee had designed, in framing the bill, to give the governing commission such powers as would enable them to make new contracts, if necessary, for this purpose. This the Commissioners have accordingly done, and it is expected that the contractors will receive pay in the new sixty-five bond.

WORK OF THE CITY GOVERNING COMMISSION.

The members of the new Governing Commission of this city cannot be charged with having used their positions for any personal or political ends. The manner in which they have provided for the appointment of all employes under them is a good illustration of the disinterested character of their work. Some of the malcontents here have been especially urgent that the Commissioners should absolutely discharge every person who was in any way connected with the late District Government. The commission did not adopt that principle as the one by which they should be governed. On the contrary, they determined that fitness for the public service should be the sole criterion, and, in order to better understand the special adaptability of the persons from whom the choice was to be made, the Commissioners declined to be informed as to the political influence by which the various persons were appointed, and selected from the lists only the most competent persons. Not one of the Commissioners has in the service of this District a single person appointed by himself.

Gov. Dennison and Hon. J. H. Ketchum, of the commission, have found it necessary to leave for a few days to attend to their private business, and Hon. Henry T. Blow is the only member of the commission in charge. At the time of the appointment of the commission the arduous character of their work was not understood. The President, indeed, to one of the Commissioners said that probably after ten days, during which the organization could be effected, it would not be necessary for more than one of the commission to constantly remain in Washington. The Commissioners, however, until this time have been very actively engaged, both day and night, in close attention to the detailed administration of their office. Lieut. Hoxie, in his capacity as Engineer of the District, is exhibiting great energy. His office is organized with perfect system, and all his work is conducted with great scientific skill.

PERSONAL.

Hon. J. H. Ketchum and Gov. Dennison have returned to their duties on the Governing Commission.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE EUROPEAN SQUADRON.

The United States steamer Tennessee, now fitting out at the New-York Navy-yard, will go out as the flag-ship of the European Squadron in place of the Wabash, the present flag-ship on that station. Rear Admiral Case, now in command, will be retired in February next, by which time he will be sixty-two years of age, and he will be succeeded by either Rear Admiral Worden or Rear Admiral Reynolds.

REDEMPTION.

The sum of $475,500 in National Bank currency was received at the Treasury to-day for redemption, making the total receipts to date $9,359,039.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Henry T. Skelding is ordered to duty in charge of stores at Nagasaki, Japan. Passed Assistant Engineer John P. Kelly is ordered to the Navy-yard at Portsmouth N. H. Lieut. Charles W. Jarboe is detached from the Navy-yard at Mare Island, Cal., and ordered to the Pensacola. Master John C. Irvine is detached from the Pensacola, and placed on waiting orders. Paymaster R. W. Allen is detached from duty as Naval Store-keeper at Nagasaki, Japan, and ordered to return home. Passed Assistant Paymaster D. Hurlbert is detached from the receiving-ship Relief, and ordered to settle accounts.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were as follows: Currency, $12,655,633; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $55,190,000; coin, $72,048,444, including in coin certificates, $34,080,100; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000.

A FOG BELL AT YERBA BUENA ISLAND.

The Light-house Board gives notice that on and after Aug. 25 a fog bell will be established at the south-east end of Yerba Buena Island, in the Harbor of San Francisco, and will be sounded on intervals of ten seconds in thick and foggy weather.

THE ILLINOIS DEMOCRACY.

THE ILLINOIS DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION CALLED FOR AUG. 26.

CHICAGO, July 29.—In pursuance of a call issued some three weeks ago by Cyrus H. McCormick, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, that body convened at 10 o'clock A. M. to-day at the Sherman House. The attendance was full. Mr. McCormick delivered an address, in which he stated that, in view of the approaching election, harmony of action was necessary in order to wrest the Government from its present unscrupulous party leaders. He reviewed the progress made by the Democratic Party, and expressed confidence in the result of the coming contest.

The meeting then adjourned until 2:30 o'clock, when the following call was presented to the Democracy, Liberals, and all other opponents of the Republican Party:

> The Democratic State Central Committee, in pursuance of the power vested in it by the Democratic State Convention, hereby gives notice that a State Convention will be held in Springfield on Wednesday, Aug. 26, 1874, at 12 o'clock M. All voters of the State are invited to join in sending delegates to that convention who desire to promote the following purposes:
>
> *First*—The restoration of gold and silver as the basis of the currency of the country. The speedy resumption of specie payment and the payment of all national indebtedness in the money recognized by the civilized world.
>
> *Second*—Free commerce.
>
> *Third*—Individual liberty, and opposition to grants of lands to railroads.
>
> *Fourth*—Rigid restriction of the Government, both State and national, to the legitimate domain of political power, by excluding them all, executive and legislative, from intermeddling with the affairs of society, whereby monopolies are fostered, privileged classes aggrandized, and individual freedom unnecessarily and oppressively restrained.
>
> *Fifth*—The right and duty of a State to protect its citizens from extortion and unjust discrimination by chartered monopolies.
>
> The committee, beliving the opposition to Republican misrule can harmoniously unite upon the foregoing principles, earnestly solicits the free co-operation of all men, regardless of past political affiliation, in an earnest effort to place the State and National Governments in the hands of men who are actuated by the principles above ennunciated.
>
> Each county except Cook is entitled to send one delegate for every 500 votes cast in that county for all the Presidential candidates at the Presidential election in 1872. Each Senatorial District of Cook County will be entitled to send eight delegates in separate delegations.

The call is signed by the committee and indorsed by a number of men who have formerly acted with the Republican Party, among whom are A. Chessing and Herman Roster, of the Illinois *Staats Zeitung*. The names of J. R. Doolittle and A. R. Matteson, of the *Times*, also appear.

EX-GOV. PALMER AFFILIATES WITH THE DEMOCRATS.

CHICAGO, July 29.—Ex-Gov. Palmer, in a letter to E. L. Merritt, Secretary of the Democratic State Central Committee, says that though it is impossible for him to be in Chicago on the 29th, he will take the liberty to make a few suggestions. He says the party who now hold possession of the Government is so completely under control of mere political managers and their adherents that hereafter its formal platform will declare any form of political doctrine to be "Republican," which will catch votes and repudiate the soundest and best established truths whenever and wherever they may happen to be unpopular. The letter continues:

> It can and will never again submit to the country an honest, frank, and well-defined platform of principles. It would have gone to pieces during the last session of Congress but for the tacit agreement that everything like statesmanship in politics should thenceforth be regarded as non-essential, and it must be apparent that what is known as the opposition have as yet determined upon no common grounds of action, nor do I suppose it to be possible now to present to the country a declaration of the principles upon which all opposition to the party in power can be agreed upon. It is true that every citizen must perceive in the recklessness and extravagance of Congress, and in the corruptness which disgraces almost every department of public service, and in the encroachment by Congress and the Federal judiciary upon the people, and their contempt for the limitations of the Constitution, occasions for alarm, but the difficulty to be surmounted, is to find some basis upon which the people will be enabled to co-operate for the public good. In my judgment, this end can be obtained in but one way, and that is, to go before the country upon a declaration of principles that shall be frank, unevasive, and true, and which shall, by its plainness, carry the proof with which it is presented. As the finances of the country is a subject of deep interest, let it speak out frankly for an early return to specie payment, for the honest discharge of the public debt in coin, and against the specious but delusive idea of discharging any portion of the obligations of the Government in irredeemable promises. The people of the United States are engaged in a contest with the great corporations that have monopolized the carrying trade, and through appropriate agencies the State Governments are attempting to compel them to submit to rules of reason and justice, while the corporations have attempted to escape to the jurisdiction of the United States. Weary of the restrictions imposed upon them by public law and charters granted by the States they ask the intervention of Congress, and the Federal Courts. If Congress can be induced, upon the specious pretext of aiding, in the construction of trunk lines, to engage in the creation of railroad corporations, at no distant day the State charters will be abandoned for organization under Federal law, and the whole subject of railroad control will pass beyond the authority of the States. A platform should reassert the authority of the States to regulate their own affairs, and the authority of Congress to interfere with their interest and affairs should be denied. Taxation is at once necessary and a burden. Under civilized government taxation can only be justified when imposed for public necessity. The people of the United States will no longer submit to the burdens imposed upon them for the sake of what is called protection.
>
> It is hardly consistent with what I suppose to be the proper limit of this communication that I should go further; but I cannot forbear saying that nearly 800,000 colored voters in the South, and a more than equal number of white voters in the same States are jealous and distrustful each of the other. Each looks to the central government for support against the other, for which support they are ready to pay any price that may be demanded of them by the party in power, and neither have confidence in the opposition. The colored voters doubt the inclination, and the whites have no confidence in the ability of those opposed to the Republican Party to do them justice or protect them, and, as a consequence, the whole South is at the feet of the Administration. It is now demanded, not only by just regard for the welfare of the people of the South, but by considerations that deeply affect the perpetuity of free institutions everywhere, that the different races in the late slave States should be harmonized and be taught to look to themselves, and to influence just laws and their impartial administration for protection and for the promotion of their happiness. It is to be hoped that the opposition, by its candor and justice, will be able to win the confidence of all classes in the South, and by that means remove what seems to me to be one of the most serious dangers that threaten the country. Very truly yours, &c.,
>
> JOHN M. PALMER.

PROF. DONALDSON'S BALLOON.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 29.—Prof. Donaldson's balloon passed up the Hudson last night at 8 o'clock, 200 feet from the surface of the water in Peekskill Bay. It raised to about 2,000 feet and passed over Cold Spring.

FRANCE.

THE THREATENED COUP D'ETAT.

SUSPENSION OF THE FIGARO—ITS SEDITIOUS ARTICLES—LE BARON DE SAINT-GENEST.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, July 13, 1874.

The suspension of the *Figaro* is the great event of the day. On Saturday this popular journal published an article by "Saint-Genest" in the same sense as the famous "Paiva" article for which he was temporarily exiled. That was before the Marshal emancipated himself from the Assembly, and when he pretended to be the willing and submissive servant of the parliamentary majority. As he had sworn in his oath of office to carry out the wishes of this majority, it is probable that he would have done so if there had been such a thing as a majority upon which he could depend. The course of events have shown how the last man in the world to think of a *coup d'état* might be forced by circumstances to make one, and to show an energy which did not belong to the character he had always borne. No one who has had an opportunity for studying MacMahon would have dreamed him capable of what he has already done, and it is certain that his seven years' powers would not have been confirmed if the members of the Right had not thought him a pliant tool. M. Thiers had resisted them; MacMahon would serve them, while holding the Radicals in check. But one day the Conservative majority fell like a house of cards, and MacMahon and his Cabinet were left at the mercy of a constantly shifting majority, which was gradually approaching the camp of his enemies. Each vote brought him nearer and nearer the camp of M. Thiers. He was forced to take two Ministers from the Left Centre; and if he followed parliamentary traditions, and took a Minister from the victorious party after each adverse vote, his Cabinet would soon be composed of the partisans of M. Thiers. This was the tactics of the Left Centre. The prospect was not a cheerful one for the President. He foresaw a series of crises, an entire change of policy, the entry of the Thiers men into his Cabinet, and at the end an adverse vote which would compel him to retire. The only alternative was to place himself above the Assembly; to become its master instead of its servant; to destroy Ministerial responsibility by covering the responsibility of his Ministers; to make, in a word, a sort of a *coup d'état*. It was at that moment that the *Figaro*, either upon its own responsibility or because inspired from some quarter, began to invite the Marshal to become a dictator and to imitate the act of Gen. Paiva in Madrid. The country and the army, said Saint-Genest, were crying "Paiva! Paiva!" to the Marshal-President. An interpellation was threatened the next day, and the Minister of the Interior replied that he had already taken steps in the matter. He had ordered a prosecution, but had received a visit from M. De Villemessant, who had promised to send away the writer of the obnoxious article. This was a warning which he thought would suffice in the case of a journal like the *Figaro*, which, despite its flippancy in dealing with various subjects, was always on the side of law and order. As the *Figaro* had just done an immense work of charity, it was let off lightly. Saint-Genest went to Italy with his mother, and remained there until the Marshal's first act of vigor. When nearly all he had foreseen was accomplished; when the Marshal had made a Ministry of his own—M. De Goulard failing to find one after a week's labor; when the law creating the Septennate had been pronounced "irrevocable and immutable," Saint-Genest again appeared in the *Figaro*. He strongly praised the Marshal, called him the hero of the day, the savior of France, and the idol of the army, and then called upon him to take the destinies of the country into his own hands.

Articles of this kind against the Marshal would have been seditious, and, since the sovereign power is legally vested in the Assembly, they are seditious when in the Marshal's favor and against the legislative branch of the Government. But the parties did not dare to bring the matter up for fear of forcing on a conflict with the Executive. The affair of the *Union* and the manifesto of the Comte De Chambord brought things to a crisis, and MacMahon boldly placed himself above the Assembly. He said that it was useless to defeat his Ministers, for if defeated he should not let them go. In the midst of the stupor following this act, and when the members of the Right were burning to revenge the suspension of the *Union*, Saint-Genest published another article in the same sense, but strongly condemning the Assembly. He called some hard names. I give an extract: "As for you, gentlemen Deputies, who were once sovereigns for the founding of a Government, and who are so no longer, except for the completion of your work—you who were all-powerful for constituting, and who are powerless to destroy—make your laws! we await them. For three years you have impeded everything. For three years all your genius, all your force, all your time have only been employed in preventing the monarchy, in preventing the republic, in preventing the empire, and even in preventing the provisional. For you will have the singular merit of wishing to destroy even this provisional while opposing every other sort of government. Very well; now understand each other about something. We will obey. But if in any way you try to injure or destroy the power of the Marshal, we shall not obey. If you try to go back upon a sovereign and irrevocable decision, we shall not obey. If you pretend to leave to another Assembly the constituent powers which you do not possess yourselves, we shall not obey; and any man who does obey will be a factious citizen. We will only obey the laws which respect the authority of the Marshal for seven years—this authority which you voted in the plenitude of your sovereignty—this power which is henceforth above your reach, *since the entire army defends it*, and which is far above all your forces."

There are two columns of such matter as this, but in other parts the Deputies are more rudely treated. It was evident at a glance that this article passed the limits of legitimate discussion, and M. De Foreston had to act promptly. When the Assembly met, a member brought forward an interpellation upon the subject. The reply was that the *Figaro* had been already suspended for fifteen days on account of this article. This had to suffice, and the member left the tribune, but M. Henri Brisson reopened the subject. He proposed the voting of a law which would enable the Chamber to bring M. Saint-Genest before it to answer for his attacks at the bar of the house. The urgency was demanded, but a member proposed sending the matter to a committee to be reflected upon after the vote upon the constitutional laws. This was adopted, and the incident was closed. The excitement in the lobbies was intense before the session, and the Left thought that a question of Cabinet might be made upon it. The joke of the matter was that they did not know of the suspension, and hence the proposition missed fire. If the act of the Government had been known the interpellation would have been upon the suppression of journals by the laws of the state of siege. Instead of asking why the *Figaro* was not suppressed, the Left would have dwelt upon the liberty of the press.

This morning a letter appears from Baron De Saint Genest, protesting against the use made of his name. Capt. Bucheron, late of the Fifth Cavalry, signs "Saint Genest." If he used the particle *De*, the Baron, the legitimate possessor of the name, might have reason to complain, but in this case he has none. Upon the stage we find actresses adopting the rarer and more noble names of D'Aubigny, De Montmorency, and Di Rohan, without calling upon their heads the thunders of Dukes and Barons, and the Marquis De Rubempré and Comte De Rastignac never thought of taking Balzac to task for the use of their names. "Saint Genest," or Capt. Bucheron, is an intelligent young gentleman, of the kid-glove order of journalism, like Prévost-Paradol, and without a particle of Bohemianism. His life is perfectly regular, and his conduct as irreproachable as his white cravat at dinner. He lives constantly with his mother, of whom he is very fond, and is evidently destined, sooner or later, to become a member of the Institute, Academician, Ambassador, and, perchance, a Minister of State. In France journalism is a stepping-stone to the highest positions.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—CHANGES IN THE OFFICERS.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 29.—The recent death of J. Edgar Thompson and the consequent promotion of Col. Thomas A. Scott to the Presidency of the Pennsylvania Railroad has necessitated several important changes in the management of the Western leased lines, which are announced by official order to take effect Aug. 1. J. N. McCullough has been relieved from the duties of General Manager of the Pennsylvania Company and promoted to the important trust of First Vice President. J. D. Laing, for a long time Assistant General Manager of the eastern division, has been advanced to the position of General Manager of the Pennsylvania Company, a deserved promotion in consideration of the valuable support given to Mr. McCullough since the assumption of the latter to the General Superintendency of the Fort Wayne road in 1864. George Webb, recently Assistant General Manager of the Pennsylvania Central and St. Louis road, is to take the place vacated by Mr. Laing, as Assistant General Manager. D. W. Caldwell has been appointed General Manager of the Pennsylvania Central and St. Louis Road, assuming the duties of which Hon. H. W. Jewitt was recently relieved on the occasion of his appointment as President of the Erie Road.

CONFERENCE OF RAILROAD MEN AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 29.—A strictly private meeting of eminent railroad men is being held here to-day. Commodore Vanderbilt and Thos. A. Scott are said to be in the conference, and a large number of railroad men are registered at the various hotels.

THE RUTLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

RUTLAND, Vt., July 29.—At the adjourned meeting of the Rutland Railroad Company, held here yesterday, Ex-Gov. Page presiding, President Page submitted the report for the period of thirteen months, to Jan. 1, 1874, showing the earnings to be $1,135,062 13; expenses, $799,256 23; net earnings, $335,805 90. Resolutions modifying the Central Vermont leases, and reducing the rental from that corporation to the Rutland Railroad were unanimously adopted. A resolution indorsing the action of the directors in purchasing an interest in the Central Vermont Railroad Company was also unanimously adopted. The Board of Directors was increased from seven to nine. John B. Page was elected President, Joel M. Havens, Treasurer, and B. B. Smalley, Clerk. A dividend of $3 50 per share was voted, to be paid in scrip to preferred stockholders Aug. 17.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The internal revenue receipts yesterday were $225,668.

Gilmore's Band will give a concert in Buffalo on Aug. 2, and at Niagara Falls the next evening.

A Hamilton, Ontario, dispatch says: T. B. Harris, Grand Secretary of the Freemasons of Canada, is seriously ill.

Nathan Jernegan, of Edgartown, Mass., aged sixteen years, was drowned on Tuesday night while bathing.

Ralph, aged twenty-one years, son of Frank W. Kinsman, of Augusta, Me., was drowned yesterday while bathing.

There was a slight rise in the Mohawk at Utica, N. Y., yesterday morning, but the water was falling again last night.

Joseph Bowman, President of the Lycoming Insurance Company, died at Muncy, Penn., on Tuesday night, at the age of seventy.

Hon. John Sherman left home in Mansfield, Ohio yesterday, for a canvassing tour of two or three weeks in Iowa, Kansas, and other States.

A convention of the turners' societies of the district of Western New-York will be held in Buffalo, commencing on Saturday next, Aug 1.

A convention of the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners of the Western States has been called, and will meet in Dubuque, Iowa, Aug. 12.

A grand jubilee of the colored people of Lockport and Niagara County, and also of neighboring counties, will be held at Lockport on Tuesday, Aug. 11.

A villain, giving his name as Wm. Watson, of New-Jersey, came near being lynched in Warren, Ohio, on Wednesday, for an outrage on a child six years of age.

Gov. Kellogg, of Louisiana, has offered a reward of $1,000 for the arrest and conviction of the murderers of Manuel Nunez, a Spaniard, by a body of armed men on the 9th of July.

James Ramsey, a circus employe, was attacked by "hoodlums" in San Francisco, on Tuesday night, and beaten in such a terrible manner that he died yesterday. Three of the gang have been arrested for his murder.

Patrick Cronan, a laborer on the Boston, Lowell and Nashua Railroad, was struck by an engine, yesterday, in Boston, and instantly killed. He resided in East Cambridge, and leaves a wife and seven children.

The cigar manufacturers of Troy, N. Y., have notified the cigar-makers employed by them, that on and after next Monday they will have to stand a reduction in wages as follows: On clear seed per thousand, $3; small, $2; and large, $1.

A YOUNG LADY ACCIDENTALLY SHOT BY ANOTHER LADY.

ELMIRA, N. Y., July 29.—Miss Ella Johnston accidentally shot Miss Bella White at Wellsville, Alleghany County, to-day. Some two weeks since Miss Johnston showed courage and bravery by driving away from the house some burglars who were attempting to make an entrance. For this she was presented by her admiring friends with a fine revolver. It was while practicing with this that it was accidentally discharged, and Miss White mortally wounded.

RAILROAD SUIT.

PORTLAND, Me., July 29.—It is reported that Col. John E. Gowan, of New-York, who contracted to construct the Bucksport and Bangor Railroad, has sued the company for $100,009 damages on his last year's contract, and attached the rails at Bucksport. The case will come before the Circuit Court in September.

THE PITTSBURG FLOOD.

INCIDENTS OF THE DIRE CALAMITY.

NARRATIVES BY EYE-WITNESSES OF THE SCENES IN BUTCHER'S RUN—A FAMILY OF SIX SWEPT AWAY IN THEIR HOUSE—A MOTHER SEES HER HOUSE AND SLEEPING CHILDREN CARRIED AWAY AND CRUSHED.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 29.—Thousands of people are again visiting the scene of the recent great disaster. At Butcher's Run last evening, as the shadows crept over the gloomy region, the scene was peculiarly dismal. The thousands of spectators who crowded the ruins during the day had left, and some portions of the district were as silent as the tomb. In others the voices of children at play were heard in close proximity to the devastated homes which are now lying in shapeless ruin, and doubtless conceal many bodies of their former occupants. Rumors were current last evening that a man and child had been taken alive from the ruins, but the story could not be verified. The Captain of the steamer L. C. McCormick reports that he passed threed dead bodies floating in the Ohio River about twenty-seven miles below the city, but was unable to reach them.

NO INJURED—ONLY "DEAD OR MISSING."

The *Chronicle* says, editorially, this morning, that one of the most remarkable circumstances connected with the great flood is the fact that no list of injured appears. The lists as published read almost invariably "dead and missing." In the terrible rushing torrent which swept down the numerous runs there was no middle ground, and for those who came in its course there was only one chance, "sink or swim." Unlike a railroad accident, the flood leaves no list of maimed or wounded, and along its raging pathway the only issue is life and death.

INCIDENTS AT BUTCHER'S RUN.

Half of the thrilling incidents of the great flood on Butcher's Run have not yet been told. Mr. A. V. Cole, one of the members of the firm of C. Haveler & Co., whose glue works were entirely wrecked, states that when the water began to descend no one had any idea that the flood would reach the great proportions which it assumed. Mr. Cole, who, during the storm, stood outside of his dwelling, situated just in the rear of the hill at the upper end of the glue works, says that the hill had the appearance of immense sheets of water as outlined on the opposite hill when lighted up by continuous flashes of lightning. When the great flood of water rushed down the run he likened the sound produced to the roaring of Niagara Falls.

AGONIZING EXPERIENCE OF A MOTHER.

Mr. Cole described the incidents attending the destruction of the dwelling occupied by August Renkauf, and the drowning of little Emma, aged three years, Mary Renkauf, aged one year, and the nurse, Miss Nolting, aged fourteen years. When the flood began, Mr. Renkauf was visiting a brother on Spring Garden Run. Mrs. Renkauf went to her front door to ascertain the extent of the flood, and upon opening it the water rushed in in a great volume, and was soon several feet deep. A number of articles of furniture were jammed up against the door leading to the second story where the children were. She found she was unable to get up the staircase, and then tried to get to the rear of the house, if possible, to save the sleeping ones by the upper windows. She tried in vain to arouse them. As she passed out of the front door the side of the house facing the Allegheny River fell out, carrying her with it. She was swept down the run about 100 yards, and caught on the top of some of the débris of the glue works. She clambered over this a distance of fifty feet, and had to wade from that point to the shore, a distance of about twenty yards, in water waist deep. Her calls for assistance were responded to by several men who happened to be in the vicinity, and did what they could in enabling her to reach the shore. She is in delicate health, and the courage she displayed was remarkable. During the time that she was being swept away, Mr. A. V. Cole, with his brother Isaac, went to the rear of the house by a private lane leading past it, and by shouting at the top of their voices endeavored to awaken the children who were imprisoned in the upper story of the dwelling. The roar of the torrent drowned their voices, and they were unable to make themselves heard. He and his brother then picked up clods of earth and threw them at the window, but just then the house was swept away and disappeared in the flood, and the three children were crushed to death in its crumbling ruins. Their mangled bodies were found about 150 yards below.

Another thrilling incident which occurred in this vicinity was the miraculous escape of the watchman of the glue works. He thought the flood was a small affair, and started up stairs to get beyond the reach of it just as there was about a foot of water in the lower story. He had scarcely reached the second story when the stairs gave way, and he was compelled to jump down to a coal-house which stood in the vicinity of the boilers. Out of this he crawled through an aperature, while the water was up to his chin. Fortunately, he secured a plank, and with that he made for the shore, which he reached in safety.

The sudden rise of the water in Butcher's Run is well illustrated by some incidents related by a German family who reside in a stone dwelling opposite Haveler's glue works. The husband told his wife to go to the cellar to obtain some kindling wood for the cooking-stove, as he desired to go to work early Monday morning. The wife placed the wood in the stove, but by the time she had completed her work the water had reached the floor. She notified her husband of the fact, and suggested that they had better vacate the house, as the flood threatened to destroy it. The husband, who had retired, jumped out of bed into water knee deep, and, with his wife, proceeded to get the children out of an upper story window on the high ground in the rear. After they had accomplished this the husband returned to the bedroom to get some clothing out of a wardrobe, but the water had reached such a height as to upset it, and he found it impossible to get the articles he wanted, and was compelled to hastily vacate the apartment.

SAD FATE OF THE SCHANAPPERTS FAMILY.

The *Evening Chronicle* has the following: "From Ben Mangold, a German, living a short distance from the Schanapperts, whose house proved the tomb of a family of six, we learned the particulars of this sad episode in the history of the Butcher's Run disaster. Schanapperts' house stood immediately below the oil refinery of Holdship & Co., and was struck by the flood with such force as to carry it completely from its foundations and bear it down the torrent. Mangold, hearing shrieks, looked out from an upper window, and saw the doomed house floating along within a stone's throw. At the upper windows stood poor Schanapperts and his wife, each holding aloft a child over the raging water, and shrieking "God Almighty help us!" "God save us!" In a few seconds the building reached the bend, where the flood turned south at the foot of Buena Vista street. Here it struck against a slaughter-house, and dissolved like a pile of snow in the boiling waters. The shrieks were silent, and only the crash and grinding of timbers was heard.

CLINGING FOUR HOURS TO A SHUTTER BAR.

The Branigan family live on O'Hara street, and occupy the last house saved on the left going down the street. The family consists of Mr. and Mrs. Branigan and four children. A neighbor, Patrick McManus, was alone in the house when the water tore out the back wall on the ground floor, and dashed toward the front of the room on O'Hara street. Had the couple not speedily opened this door and broken out the glass, the whole family would have been drowned. Across one window was the iron bar used for securing the shutters. The water rose rapidly until it stood five feet deep in the room, with a current like a mill-race setting through the apartment. Mr. and Mrs. Branigan instinctively seized each a child and clung to this bar with the grasp of despair, while the cold, muddy torrent swept over them. For four hours they clung to the bar, and were all rescued. McManus, who, with the remaining child, rushed to the street, was swept into an alley and on to the roof of a shed, where they also were saved.

HEROIC ADVENTURES OF THE CREW OF A SKIFF.

Among the many heroic acts reported are the exertions of Frederick Schultz, who resides on Iten street, high above the reach of the flood. Iten street runs from the hill to O'Hara street. Schultz heard the piercing screams of the drowning victims at his home, and rushing out attempted to make his way through the water to O'Hara street. Finding that impossible, he swam down to Centre street, and made his way down nearly to Ohio street, where he found a skiff. Notwithstanding the swift current, he made his way up to Centre street and Spring Garden avenue, and with the assistance of two or three other men who got into the skiff, succeeded in recovering eleven bodies. His descriptions of the scenes which transpired during the night were thrilling in the extreme. He it was who discovered the body of Officer Hess, who was drowned on Chestnut street. The victim was clinging to the corner of the house, and it was found necessary to drag the body away by main force, so firm was the death grasp. The boat in which they were was caught in a sort of maëlstrom and was whirled about with such violence that the occupants were forced to lie down on the bottom to save themselves. Fortunately the sweep of the water was changed, the floods having forced a channel through to the river. Then the wrecks of houses, board piles, and household goods began to sweep down, and victims clinging to them or struggling in the surging waters could be seen by flashes of lightning. On one occasion the body of a woman was seen on a pile of lumber. Mr. Schultz made a grasp as the pile swept by and secured the body. Several similar incidents occurred, but notwithstanding the efforts of the heroic crew, they were not able to rescue a single one alive. When the waters had abated the crew were completely exhausted, and for a time it was feared that two of them would not recover.

A baby was found in a crib floating in the Ohio River at the head of Montgomery Island, thirty-two miles below the city, yesterday afternoon, and was received by Mr. Allen, who lives near the island. The child was living, but has not been identified.

THE SAWMILL RUN DISTRICT.

In the Sawmill Run district there is but little chance of any additional bodies being found. It is probable that the remaining missing ones were carried into the Ohio River. Some of the bodies will, doubtless, never be recovered, and others that are found far below will be buried without identification.

BODIES FOUND IN THE OHIO RIVER.

The body of a child found in the Ohio River yesterday proves to be one of the Hunter children, instead of a daughter of Mrs. McVey, as at first reported. The body was identified by a ring on the little finger. The remains were sent to Temperanceville this morning, and will be buried to-day with those of her father, which were found yesterday. Last evening two bodies were picked up on the Allegheny side of the Ohio River. One of them has been identified as the body of Wm. Hoseley, from the Saw-mill Run district. The other is that of a woman, and is probably the body of Mrs. Hunter, from the same section. The name given by the Burial Committee is that of Mrs. Griffin, but no person of that name is known to be missing from that district.

THE DAMAGE TO RAILROADS.

The damage to the Pittsburg and Castle Shannon Railroad along Sawmill Run was comparatively light. Two bridges were somewhat damaged, but have already been repaired, and passenger and coal trains are now making their regular trips. The first bridge was damaged by having Rev. Isaac Bank's church washed down against it with such force as to knock out one of the trestles. Nothing but a pile of boards and timber remains of the church, and the place where it stood is marked by a large hole. The upper trestle of the bridge would have escaped entirely but for a fence, against which several stacks of wheat lodged and stopped the water until the pressure became so great that the fence gave way and lodged against the bridge, bending it so that it stopped the trains from going any further up the road until this morning at 4 o'clock. At least half a dozen bridges and culverts were washed away on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway, and the tracks more or less damaged. Repairs have been made, travel fully resumed, and trains are now running on time.

CAUSES OF THE DISASTERS.

The United States signal observer at this point says there was no indication of a storm on Sunday night, except a slight change in the barometer. It appeared to come from the north-west, and passed over the city westward. The disasters in Chartier's Valley were perhaps half an hour later than those at Butcher's Run and Wood's Run. The weather observer rejects the theory of a waterspout, and thinks that, owing to the peculiar geographical formation of this section of the country, a disaster could be caused at any time in those sections by what he terms extraordinary rain-falls.

SUBSCRIPTIONS EQUAL TO TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS RAISED—MORE BODIES RECOVERED.

PITTSBURG, July 29.—Subscriptions to the relief fund are pouring in rapidly, and up to this time over $20,000 has been raised.

Three bodies were found to-day—those of Theresa Conlen, John Rogers, and a little girl of Mr. Forden. The bodies of the entire Forden family have been recovered.

There is but one person missing at Wood's Run, a child of Mr. Gorman.

The body of a little boy, about four years old, was found at East Liverpool Monday evening, making two children found there.

In an opening made in a sewer to drain Voightley's meadow, on Butcher's Run, this afternoon, some shawls and other clothing were found, indicating that bodies are there.

Returns received at the County Commissioner's office show that twenty bridges were swept away by the flood in the county, entailing a loss of about $40,000.

In the Butcher's Run district alone it is said that more than 20,000,000 cubic feet of water fell in the space of an hour and a half.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, July 30—1 A. M.—Rain has prevailed in the districts on the Atlantic coast, with light, variable winds, and continued low temperature. Generally clear weather has prevailed in the remaining districts, with light or gentle winds, and no decided rise of temperature. The barometer has risen in the South-west and Middle States, and the lower lake region, and fallen on the New-England coast and in the North-west. The Ohio River has risen at Pittsburg, and fallen at Cincinnati. The Monongahela is rising rapidly at Morgantown.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England and the Middle States clear or clearing weather will prevail, with low temperature, north or west winds, and rising barometer.

For the upper lake region and the North-west, partly cloudy and warmer weather, rain near Lake Superior, and in Minnesota south-east or south-west winds and falling barometer.

For the South Atlantic States, clear weather in the interior, and light rains near the coast, with south-west or north-west winds, slight changes in temperature, and rising barometer.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	74°	71°	3:30 P. M.	85°	75°
6 A. M.	75°	70°	6 P. M.	76°	72°
9 A. M.	79°	70°	9 P. M.	73°	71°
12 M.	85°	76°	12 P. M.	73°	69°

Average temperature yesterday.....71¾°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....77½°

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE BRUSSELS CONGRESS.

A COMMITTEE ON THE PROGRAMME APPOINTED.

BRUSSELS, July 29.—A committee, composed of one delegate from each state represented in the International Congress, has been appointed to prepare, under the Presidency of Baron Jomini, a report upon the programme which is to be followed in the proceedings of the body.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

THE GOODWOOD—SECOND DAY—THE GOODWOOD STAKES WON BY THE SCAMP.

LONDON, July 29.—The principal event of this, the second, day of the Goodwood races was the Goodwood Stakes (handicap) of twenty-five sovereigns each subscription, with 100 sovereigns added; two miles and a half.

The race was won by Lord C. J. Ker's br. c. The Scamp. Mr. Johnston's b. c. Cambuslang was second, and Mr. F. Swindell's b. c. Redworth, third.

Fourteen started. The betting before the race was four to one against The Scamp, eight to one against Cambuslang, and seven to one against Redworth.

FRANCE.

DEFEAT OF THE MOTION TO DISSOLVE IN THE ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, July 29.—In the Assembly to-day the debate on the motions for dissolution, adjourned from Monday, was resumed.

M. Depeyre opposed the dissolution of the Assembly. He alleged that the motions were made in revenge for the votes by which the Republic and the *plébiscite* had been rejected.

M. Chabaud La Tour, Minister of the Interior, also spoke against dissolution. He reminded the Assembly that by the law of March, 1873, it was pledged to vote constitutional laws before it dissolved. When the President's powers are organized, the Deputies could appeal to their constituents without endangering public order.

M. Duval and others supported the motions, arguing that the uneasiness caused by the present unsettled condition of affairs paralyzed trade, and the only remedy was in an appeal to the people.

A vote was taken, and M. Leon De Malleville's motion for dissolution was defeated by 332 yeas to 374 nays.

The similar motion offered by M. Duval was then withdrawn.

SPAIN.

ENGLAND, GERMANY AND ITALY TO WATCH THE FRONTIERS.

PARIS, July 29.—*Le Temps* states that England, Germany, and Italy have agreed to establish a joint surveillance over the Spanish frontiers.

AUSTRIA JOINING IN COMBINATION AGAINST THE CARLISTS.

LONDON, July 30—5:30 A. M.—The Vienna journals say Austria has received a circular note from Germany, urging the great powers to combine to prevent the continuance of the Carlist atrocities in Spain, and has given a favorable reply.

The *Morning Post* asserts that Germany will propose in the Brussels Congress the recognition of the present Government of Spain.

GERMANY.

THE EMPEROR TO VISIT ITALY—THE SQUADRON FOR SPANISH WATERS.

BERLIN, July 29.—The Emperor William is to visit Italy during the present year, probably in the Autumn.

The *Provincial Correspondence* expresses the hope that the visit of the German squadron to the coast of Spain will effect a happy change in Spanish affairs.

The *North German Gazette* states that the squadron will leave British waters about the beginning of August for its new station.

PORTUGAL.

PRESERVATION OF NEUTRALITY ON THE SPANISH FRONTIER.

LISBON, July 29.—The Portuguese authorities have taken active measures to prevent violations of the frontier by Carlists.

PERSONAL NOTES.

THE MASSACHUSETTS GOVERNORSHIP.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 29.—In view of the recent allusions to Hon. George F. Hoar in the Boston papers and elsewhere as the probable candidate for Governor, the *Gazette* states by authority that Mr. Hoar is not and has not been open to offers of the nomination.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—A dispatch from Uniontown, Ala., received here, says the Republican Convention of the Fourth District of that State renominated Mr. Hays for Congress by acclamation.

THE ALABAMA DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

MONTGOMERY, July 29.—The Alabama Democratic State Convention assembled in this city today. Every county in the State was represented, over 400 delegates being present. Joseph L. Pugh, formerly a member of Congress, was President of the convention.

The convention nominated Hon. George S. Houston by a unanimous rising vote for Governor; A. R. Manning, of Mobile; C. Brickell, of Madison, and Hon. Thomas J. Judge, of Butler, were nominated for Justices of the Supreme Court on the second ballot. No platform is yet reported. The committee will report to-morrow, and complete the nominations.

THE FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., July 29.—The Republican Congressional Committee of the First Congressional District of Virginia met at Tappahannock yesterday, and every county was duly represented. It was unanimously resolved to call no convention and to make no nomination, but to leave the field to Hon. J. B. Sener on his record as a Republican Representative in the present Congress, and the committee further recommend Mr. Sener unanimously to the people of his district.

CALL FOR A REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

OMAHA, Neb., July 29.—The Nebraska Republican State Central Committee has issued a call for a State convention to meet at Lincoln, Sept. 2.

DESTRUCTION OF GRASSHOPPERS BY THE STORM.

OMAHA, Neb., July 29.—The heavy wind and storm of Saturday night fortunately blew the grasshoppers out of the State, and much produce that had been given up will be saved.

SUICIDE OF AN AGED WIDOW LADY.

PORTLAND, Me., July 29.—Mrs. Lucy Gooch, of Kennebunk, a widow lady, aged seventy-six years, drowned herself in a creek near her house last night.

THE HOOSAC TUNNEL.

BOSTON, July 29.—The Hoosac Tunnel Commissioners organized to-day by the election of W. B. Washburn President. They will make their first formal visit to the tunnel next Tuesday.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A DANGEROUS GAME. By EDMUND YATES. Boston: 1874.

Mr. Edmund Yates has introduced the new era into modern literature of the personality painting novel. The late N. P. Willis was to some extent its pioneer, but it was left to Mr. Edmund Yates to carry it to perfection. There figured in London for some years a person named Joseph Ady, who had a rather lucrative love of communicating to a vast number of people "something to their advantage," and whose chambers, when searched by the Police, were found to contain the addresses and descriptions of every one whom he had ever seen or with whom he had been brought in contact; and not long since a professional beggar was dragged to light whose rooms were covered with the names and addresses of distinguished charitanarians, labeled, "Easily gulled," "A weakness for disabled sailors; lost a leg at Trafalgar; good for a fiver," and so forth. The study of Mr. Yates is, in a similar spirit and taste, decorated with sketches of the eyes and hair and casts of the chins and noses of every person of any distinction whom by accident he may have encountered. Indeed, one of his noses got him into much trouble, and was the direful cause of a long, wordy war and social estrangement between the two greatest novelists of our time—Dickens and Thackeray. Mr. Yates ventured on a description of Mr. Thackeray's nose, a subject on which he was especially sensitive. The slaughterer of snobs took the part of his nose, Mr. Dickens that of its painter. The conflict was only calmed by the withdrawal of Mr. Yates from the Garrick Club.

The world thought that the bridge of Thackeray's nose was Yates' "*pons asinorum*," and that he had abandoned his rather "dangerous game of caricaturing" his acquaintance. But being a Winter or two since on a starring sale of gossip in this country, the old passion came back, and he furnishes us in this last novel of his with a gallery of pen-and-ink portraits of some leading literary and press men, and distinguished dramatists and actors. To these pictures the novel will owe whatever of sensation and its agreeable accompaniment—cents—it may create. But Mr. Yates should know that this conversion into money of the opportunities which the courtesies and kindnesses of private life permit is rather a dangerous game, and may, if persisted in, should he again return here, doom him to that social isolation to which it largely consigned him upon the other side. The history of literature records, it is true, various instances of the popularity of personal pictures, but, as with Disraeli, Bulwer, and with Thackeray himself, they are so gracefully and exquisitely drawn, and touched with such delicate shades, that the original is half concealed, and owes recognition more to special peculiarities and character of thought than to any material description of the chin or nose.

The story on which these pictures are hung is weary, stale, but we trust not unprofitable, for money alone can compensate in such a matter. A gentleman, Mr. Alston E. Griswold, residing in one of those palatial mansions on Fifth avenue, above Thirty-sixth street, combining in a wondrous degree city splendor with suburban beauty, and everything of that class, is married to a New-England lady, who, we are informed, does not speak through her nose, but is most gentle, sweet, and fair. We believe there is a Mr. Griswold, residing where this gentleman is located, but he can hardly be the intended hero, as he is murdered early in the story. His wife is loved by a Mr. Warren, one of the dark, gloomy, silent, but deep-plotting style of sinners. To him Mr. Griswold, having some commercial business to transact in Europe, with a strange, confiding weakness, intrusts his wife, and the exclusive transmission of her letters. Warren follows, assassinates him in some low Liverpool den to which he decoys him, is eventually, of course, found out—the dramatic "strawberry mark," "I am your brother," and that class of business entering largely, and with more than usual improbability, into the plot.

The leading pictorial bead strung on this very miserable thread is a Mr. Bryan Duval, supposed to represent a well-known dramatist and actor. For the fidelity of these sketches we certainly cannot answer. They are, as a whole, most clumsily drawn, and in many cases are most unfairly severe. We give them purely as the author's ideas of the characters.

Bryan Duval is an Irishman by birth, but he is described at one period as claiming to be a French Viscount, thus rendering his paternal lineage slightly veiled in mystery. It is comparatively easy, the author thinks, to analyze a truly great man or woman whose virtues or merits are marred only by the imperfections to which all flesh is heir; but meretricious beings who possess versatile talents and great professional skill, without a particle of moral aspiration or noble aim in life, defy the art of the readers of the human heart, simply because they have no hearts, no conscience, and no soul, and their intelligence, however dashing and brilliant, has the sting of the snake. And, although we cannot help recognizing the power of brains, we instinctively recoil before their owner, feeling all the time that his remorseless intellect, though capable of sending forth many delightful flashes of entertainment, is as apt to ride rough-shod over all considerations in the attainment of purely selfish and mercenary ends. Yet Duval, if his mind had been engaged in high scholarly labors or great historic affairs, might have been worth while analyzing, despite his reckless defiance of principle; but he is, on the whole, a meretricious being—a mere caterer of popular frolic, a sort of mental gastronomer, looking out for the most delectable dishes to tickle the public palate, a mongrel between real genius and mere cleverness and expedience; a being as necessary to the people of the nineteenth century as a buffoon was to Kings in the olden times, but of no significance in the life of humanity, and to be remembered only in after times, if remembered at all, as a talented trifler, and only a few degrees higher than a brilliant French clown like Gabriel Ravel, performing amusing gymnastics with his frivolous brains as Ravel with his elastic legs.

What gave to Duval, however, a certain psychological prominence among the meretricious gentry was his anxiety to fill up the chasm of his desolate and heartless nature by incessant and fidgety work, and by paradoxical outbursts of opinion, which impress the vulgar as marvelously clever. Yet Duval, with all his gift of lucid and ornate language, and readiness of argument, never imparts a conviction, because he never had one, or if he had, each succeeded the other so rapidly in his restless moods that they rarely had time to ripen. Duval, however, had many followers among the smaller fry of professional men, and those who only beheld his intellect in its sportive, and not in its grasping and destroying moments, were charmed with it; but woe to those who had any business relations of any substantial amount, for they invariably felt the bite of his snake-like nature. These qualities are rather pleasantly brought out in several small traits and idiosyncrasies. For instance here is a picture of our hero's chambers, and his reasons for occupying them:

> He was not a member of any club, and he would as soon have thought of going into the Thames as into the park; he hated fresh air, (his first order in connection with his new rooms was to have double windows made to exclude the noise,) and if he occasionally looked out on to the Green Park, it was not with any idea of pleasing his eyes with its verdure, or amusing himself with contemplating what was going on there, but rather in a fit of abstraction, when he had got into what he had called "a knot" in the work on which he was engaged, and during the disentanglement of which he would, perhaps, lean his forehead against the window, and stare straight out before him, with a prolonged gaze, which saw nothing.
>
> It was not to be imagined, however, that Mr. Duval had selected this residence haphazard; he had a motive for everything he did, and, when it suited him, was ready to explain it in the most candid manner.
>
> "I took these rooms," he would say to any inquiring friend, "and I pay about twice what they are really worth, because I wanted them. My business lies sometimes in Bayswater, and sometimes in Basing Hall street"—he would smile grimly as he pronounced the last name; "and I want to be right in the centre—'the hub of the wheel,' as they say in America—whence I can fly out east or west with equal ease. Then, again, of late years, a certain number of swells, not being able to spend their money quickly enough on the turf, have chosen to mix themselves up with my profession, and this is a handy kind of place to come and see me at when they want. I have not any feeling for them but one of intense contempt; but that, of course, I keep to myself. Out of them I get a certain portion of my bread and cheese, and so I treat them civilly enough, never rubbing them the wrong way, never bowing down and worshiping them. Then, again, I want large rooms, for there are books and papers, and files of play-bills, and all sorts of things knocking about; and there is a little slip of a room out there—the warm-bath, I call it—where my Secretary works, and, altogether, the crib suits me, and is not so bad."

Duval had, of course, a crowd of scalps upon his belt. He had ruined every manager who was ever associated with him. Here is a sketch of the last victim, who is said to have lost $300,000:

> As Mr. Duval read the letter attentively, which was stamped with a coronet and a large initial L, he puffed away with his hand the wreaths of blue smoke from his cigar, which interfered with its proper perusal, and shook his head slowly.
>
> "It won't do, my dear Laxington," he muttered, half aloud; "it really cannot be thought of. It is all very well for you to say that you will stand the racket, that I shall not be liable for a penny, and shall only have to give my name; but you don't appear to understand that that is the exact commodity which is more valuable to me than any thing else. It is solely on the strength of my name that I hold my position. I cannot afford to be connected with failure, and failure—and dead failure—it undoubtedly will be, if your lordship proposes to take the Pomona, in order that little Patty Calvert may play leading parts! What a wonderful thing it is," continued Mr. Duval, throwing down the letter, and plunging his hands into his trousers pockets, "to see a man in Laxington's position so eager for such an affair as this! I don't think, if I had been born a peer of the realm, with a couple of hundred thousand a year and vast family estates, that I should have cared to go into management. I imagine I could have filled up my time in a better way than that, and made a good thing of it, too. Good heavens! what a taste! To smell gas and orange-peel, to be pushed about by carpenters and supers, to be estimated a nincompoop, and to have to pay a couple of hundred a week for the pleasure! Let me see," he continued, taking up the letter; "'clear half the receipts, no risk, only give your name. Think of it, and let me know. Yours sincerely, Laxington.' No, I think not. Very affectionate, but it won't do. There is no part in any piece of mine which little Patty could attempt to touch, and I have no time to write one for her; so we shall have to fall back upon burlesque, and breakdowns, and Amazons in their war-paint, and that kind of thing, which would not suit my books at all."

Of course, some days before this conversation, Duval had accepted the engagement he thus waves away with such scornful nonchalance. We must pass over several savage assaults on the press, for which and all belonging to it Duval affects contempt and entertains a loathing, to the companion portrait of Miss Montresor, a middle-aged actress who has sacrificed husband, friends, and a rather numerous family for unselfish love of Duval, who makes a precisely similar sacrifice for her. Here is a case for French physiologists.

Miss Montresor would seem, as pictured, to be about forty, although with the aid of "*Poudre à la Bismuth dite Belantine*" she might pass for thirty-five. She was of low manufacturing extraction, her sister being nursery-maid at Mrs. Griswold's. As an actress she was safe and sensible in the "stock," and possessed a prudent excellence, marred only by a number of old-fashioned affectations. Her one ambition and faith was that Duval would work her into a star. But while Duval waved his handkerchief gently to her in the air, laden with Ess bouquet, he well knew that Patchouli and Jockey Club were about her mark. Miss Montresor gives the decided impression of an extremely elderly young woman, with more vigor than refinement in her nature, and with a disposition bordering on coarseness and vulgarity; just the kind of woman to ensnare the snake-like Duval and to rejoice in domineering over that tenacious individual. Duval must have despaired of winning the love of something higher in the woman way from the moment he put on Montresor's fetters. As all the world agree in denying to Miss Montresor all attraction of either mind or body or heart, Duval, in one of his paradoxical fits of disagreeing with everybody, took a fancy to her. Then there is a powerful link between them. They both feel that it is scarcely possible for any one to love either of them, and so they have contracted a mutual admiration alliance as a defense against the aversion which they inspire. But a union born in spite must end in mischief. Though Miss Montresor pours now the treasure of her young affections into Duval's lap, she will not do so for a considerable time. Miss Montresor has loved, or rather made love to, other managers, and will do so again. The lady has a weakness for those who can push her on.

Next we are introduced to one of a race now almost defunct—even at his day the light comedian of the time, under the title of Mr. Orlando Bounce, who is thus lightly and pleasantly hit off:

> "Mr. Orlando Bounce is the youngest of elderly gentlemen, the brightest, cherriest, emptiest rattle-trap, who for a half century has been acting light lovers and dashing roués, and who, if rumor is to be believed, has, during the same period, played the very same parts in private life. Old-fashioned is a sad epithet, but it is really applicable to Mr. Orlando Bounce; the peculiar roll of his blue-black hair, the peculiar side-cock of his shiny hat, his swinging gait, the elaborate motions of his arms, all these are essentially old-fashioned, and when he bends in his back and throws out his right arm and right leg with studied grace, you are reminded of *Charles Surface*, *Capt. Absolute*, and all the riotous, swaggering, young heroes of the comedies of those days."

Shakespeare and Hogarth have drawn many strange characters, but they never could have drawn *Bounce*. That *Bounce* can ever have a serious thought seems incredible, for he evidently embarked on the ship of life determined to sail on smooth waters or to lull any storm by the force of his imperturbable smoothness. Most men and women remind us of one or other animal. *Bounce* reminds us of a lizard, so smooth is he and yet so tenacious of life, always delightfully cool, glistening when called to play his little part, then gracefully collapsing.

After Bounce, who some time since left us, we are favored with a sketch of perhaps the most popular manager and accomplished artist among us, who, for some reason or other, is grossly caricatured by Mr. Yates under the name of Van Buren. This great artist, who really possesses, with the thorough instinct of a gentleman, all the graces and gifts, both acquired and natural, which can decorate and ennoble the profession to which he belongs, is pictured as a species of Cremorne Garden hero—the delight of milliner girls and all silly feminine understrata. Still more unflattering and unjust is Mr. Yates' picture of Van Buren's confidential friend and business manager, Mr. Morris Jacobs, who is pictured as hot from Houndsditch with three balls above his head, and incapable of even fidelity to his maker, except where he sees through him some selfish end.

Then he gives us a few sketches of New-York press and literary men, his own craft. His picture of one much esteemed journalist, if it be of the one he is said to have intended, is ridiculously incorrect. Willie Webster, as he is styled, is presented to us in a suit of dingy black, with stiff dark hair and a nose delicately decorated with crimson, in fact, a species of small Stiggins. The original is, perhaps, one of the highest and purest ingots to be found in the mine of humanity, and the very last of his order who would lower it by going out as represented in a tug to meet such a blessed pair as Mr. Bryan Duval and Miss Montresor. It is true that he undauntedly fills the duties of a Cerberus to the drama's morals. But his stern rebukes are uttered in so loving a voice, and framed in so fascinating a form, that "the immoral and idiotic drama" sinners, dramatists and actors, persevere in their wickedness, really as if for the sake of calling forth another rapturously gentle storm of indignation in his tender heart. Had he lived in the days of Louis XIV. and Louis XV. he might have made his appearance amid the orgies of Versailles and the Parc aux Cerfs, and admonished the Pompadours and Montespans "not to do it," and Maintenon, in her latter days of piety, would have invited him to tear out the passion of love and its accessories from all plays before they were read by the young ladies of St. Cyr. He far more resembles Murillo's infant John than Yates' small Stiggins. There are other briefer sketches, or rather references to New-York notabilities, in every line, which can be easily recognized by anybody who reads the novel, for Mr. Yates' figures are not intended to be disguised. It is time, however, for us to drop the curtain on this Mrs. Jarley's show.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

History of the Descendants of John Dwight—Vols II. New-York: John F. Trow & Son.
The Gods and other Lectures—Peoria, Ill.
The Monumental City—Baltimore. J. D. Ehlers & Co.
Scrope—Boston: Roberts Brothers.
Life of Lord Chief Justice Denman—Vol. I. Boston: Estes & Lauriat.
Lives of the Chief Justices of England—Vol. IV. Boston: Estes & Lauriat.
The Mode of Man's Immortality—New-York: J. B. Ford & Co.
The Poems of Virgil—Boston: Ginn Brothers.
Report of Committee on Fire Patrol—New-York: No. 194 Fulton street.
Lake George—Fourth edition. New-York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co.
The Columbian Speaker—Boston - Lee & Shepard.
The Reading Club—Boston: Lee & Shepard.
Casket of Reminiscences. Washington: Chronicle Publishing Company.
Life of Charles Sumner. New-York: United States Publishing Company.
Routes of Travel. Denver, Colorado.
Treatise on the Law of Mechanics' Liens. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.
The Honeymoon. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Volume II.
Complete Arithmetic. New-York: A. S. Barnes & Co.
From the Clouds to the Mountains. Boston: W. F. Gill & Co.
La Religion du Progress. New-York: H. De Mareil.
What I Did With My Fifty Millions. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.
Arizonian. Baltimore: Fishcher & Rossmässler.

THE ABSENT INSURANCE AGENT.

WHAT HAS BECOME OF HENRY PRINDLE?—CONTRADICTORY STATEMENTS REGARDING HIS LIABILITIES.

The alleged defalcation of Henry Prindle, Agent of the Atlantic and Pacific Insurance Company, of Chicago, and the People's Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, created quite a flutter among a certain class of insurance men down town, yesterday, and the absentee's office, at No. 176 Broadway, was crowded by agents from the West and South, all of them interested more or less in the capture of Mr. Prindle. Mr. A. S. Peck related again the circumstance preceding the flight of the agent and which led to the inquiry having been set afoot by the Atlantic and Pacific Office in Chicago, touching its agent's operations in New-York. He told how Mr. Prindle had owed, in the early part of the month, about $1,900, the payment of which he deferred in such a peculiar manner as to induce the company to send him, Mr. Peck, to New-York to look into Prindle's accounts and bring about a settlement. The Chicago fire somewhat crippled the movements of Mr. Peck, who thought it wiser to await the proper announcement of his company's condition in Chicago before issuing notices to the sub-agents of the Eastern department to transact no more business with Prindle until his affairs had been straightened, and his accounts with the company made right. Prior to this Mr. Peck had demanded of Prindle the payment of $4,000, the amount to which the old debt of $1,900 had increased in a few weeks. Mr. Prindle demurred, and had not paid nor even made a detailed statement of his business transactions to Mr. Peck up to last Tuesday week when he promised again to furnish one. Since that time Mr. Peck had not seen him, and on Saturday, fearing that all was not right, he attempted to obtain a warrant for Prindle's arrest, but failed, his counsel informing him that it was too late in the day to find a judge who could issue one. Prindle then eluded his grasp, and on Monday was said to have gone to Europe in the steamer City of Chester. Not much faith is now put in this report. People are more inclined to believe that the defaulting agent is in the country. Mr. Peck said he could not see why the man should have fled, as he had little to fear. He only owed the Atlantic and Pacific Company $3,340, which he would not have found much difficulty in raising. The other persons, who were at No. 176 Broadway yesterday, took different views of the matter. Mr. Helmbold, adjuster of the People's Company, Philadelphia, thought that Mr. Prindle had very good reasons for leaving. In the first place, according to the statement of the Secretary, Mr. Hind, he owed that company over $60,000. This Mr. Burns, Prindle's book-keeper, flatly denied, asserting that the company owes Prindle about $35,000 for cash paid by him on its account in the Eastern Department. All sorts of contradictory rumors concerning the man's indebtedness were in circulation, and many of them were contradicted point blank in the office yesterday. Mr. Douay, Vice President of the Central Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, which was said to be Mr. Prindle's creditor to about $7,000, told a TIMES reporter that he did not owe a dollar. Indeed Mr. Douay felt certain that there was nothing outstanding between them.

It appears that the absent agent, besides being agent of the Atlantic and Pacific Insurance Company, of Chicago, did business in New-York for the Mercantile Insurance Company, of Chicago; the People's, of Philadelphia; the Fire and Marine and the Citizens' Fire, of Wheeling, Va., and the Central, of Philadelphia. Nearly all of these were illegally transacting business in this State, not being entered here. It is claimed by the friends of Prindle that his operations for the companies were all authorized by them. The companies claim that he generally acted on his own responsibility. Mr. Douay says that the Central Company, finding his operations illegal, canceled the policies which he had obtained, and so prevented his being anything in its debt. New developments are expected to-day.

FRENCH IMMIGRATION.

The French Emigration Society during the past three months cared for 2,839 French-speaking immigrants, who were landed at Castle Garden. Of these 1,439 were from France, 463 from Alsace, 167 from Lorraine, 1,257 from Switzerland, and 143 were from Belgium; 157 persons were provided with employment in this City through the agency of the society, and a number of others were provided with temporary board and lodging or forwarded to places of destination in the interior. Advices have been received by the society announcing that the circular issued by the society, warning French emigrants against the dangers which they have to encounter on landing here, have been extensively circulated in France, and posted in prominent public places of not less than fifty-eight cities. M. Alibert, the Secretary of the society, reports that the Commissioners of Emigration of late have taken measures to exclude from Castle Garden the agents of several societies said to have been in the interests of emigrants, which, however, were suspected to be conducted for the purpose of victimizing them in some way or another.

MEAN THIEVES.

Maggie Moran and Edward Kessler were held in $2,000 bail by Justice Kasmire, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with stealing a gold watch and some money, by the panel game, from Frederick A. Piper, of No. 115 Waverley place. Mr. Piper is a piano tuner, and when the house No. 147 East Houston street was searched his watch and a tuning-key were found in the room occupied by the prisoners.

THE ELEVENTH AVENUE SHOOTING AFFRAY.

Bernard Jacobson, the proprietor of the liquor saloon No. 29 Eleventh avenue, charged with shooting Hugh Gerraghty through the neck, was arraigned before Justice Murray, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday. The complete account of the shooting was published in yesterday's TIMES. Gerraghty and some friends called for drinks, refused to pay for them, and attacked Jacobson with tumblers. Gerraghty did not wish to prefer a complaint, but Justice Murray seeing the nature of his wound and the almost miraculous escape he had from death, insisted on the charge being made. The pistol used was of most villainous appearance, but Jacobson claims he fired in self-defense. He was held in $2,000 bail for trial on a charge of felonious assault.

CUBA.

WORKING OF THE RECENT POSTAL REGULATION.

A SPANISH HOLIDAY—MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, July 25, 1874.

The recent circular from the Post Office Administration, addressed to the agents of the various lines of steamers plying between this and foreign ports, forbidding them in future to receive any mail matter but such as comes through the Post Office, is causing very general dissatisfaction, and even injury in commercial circles. I am assured that this order is the result of the greed and ignorance of the Postmaster General here. It was the idea of this worthy official that the consignees of steamers were in the habit of charging postage on the letters they received for forwarding, thereby greatly lessening the postal revenue of the island, and also that the opportunities were too good for the transmission of contraband correspondence, this being the patriotic motive given for the measure. The article published on this subject in the *Revista de Correos*, a semi-official publication relating to postal matters, and conducted by the Postmaster General himself, refers to the postage charged in the United States of ten cents per single letter on foreign letters, ignorant of the fact that the United States scrupulously return to those steamers not under Government subvention seven cents out of every ten, paying the mail service rendered by such steamers quite handsomely. For many years past custom has allowed letters to be posted at the offices of the consignees, where mail boxes are specially prepared, or on board the steamer, but in no case exacting any postage. This refers especially to the steamers bound to the United States, and letters transmitted by them are delivered in the United States with a charge of ten cents. But letters from the United States to this island, which are taken off the steamers, and merely distributed and delivered by the Post Office, are charged for this service by the Spanish Post Office twelve and a half cents in coin, notwithstanding that postage in the United States has been already prepaid. Letters from Mexico or Europe arriving in American steamers are charged exorbitant rates. Some little part of this postage is supposed to be returned to the steamers. The tyranny of the Spanish Government in Cuba is felt more in an annoyance of this nature than by many other decrees of greater importance. Should it result that all letters will have to pay this outward postage the Spanish Post Office authorities pretend to charge, the postal revenue will increase nearly two millions annually; but it is expected that some arrangement will be made in the matter which will relieve mercantile and private circles from this annoyance. The different foreign Consuls intend to bring the fact to the knowledge of their Governments.

To-day is a great day of Spain—St. James, the patron saint—and is being celebrated as a general holiday by firing of cannon, the flying of flags, &c. The Governor General, City Council, and other magnates, civic and military, are expected to attend mass at the Cathedral, and all business is suspended.

GOLD FLUCTUATIONS.

The recent flurry in gold, causing the price to come down as low as 120, the last few days, is now over, and gold has rapidly returned to its former figure of 150 to 155 per cent. premium. The *Voz de Cuba*, whose enmity to gold speculators is notorious, hailed the fall of gold as a return to confidence. What will it now say on the rise?

MORE TROOPS.

A telegram has been received from Madrid from Don Manuel Calvo, who went to Spain a short time ago to treat upon political affairs, in which he has always acted in the interests of the oligarchists, announcing his arrival, and assuring his friends that the reinforcements so much needed by the Spanish army in Cuba will soon be sent out.

The Captains General of Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines have been requested by the Government to draw up a plan for new and suitable uniforms and equipments for the army in the colonies. None of the officers now in Cuba are allowed to return to Spain for the present, unless unfit for duty.

A telegram has been received, announcing the death in Spain of Gen. Manuel Portillo, who recently commanded the jurisdiction of the Central Department, and was Governor at Puerto Principe.

A committee of tobacco manufacturers recently called upon the Captain General to inform him that they intended to send an "exposicion" to Spain, begging the Government not to carry into effect the law for the monopoly of tobacco in the Peninsula, because it would be injurious to that branch of industry on the island here. The Captain General listened with attention, and their exposition will be sent to Spain by next steamer.

SPECIAL SESSIONS JUSTICE.

Patrick Weldon was brought before Judge Pratt yesterday, in Supreme Court, Chambers, on a writ of habeas corpus, and a motion made for his discharge on bail. According to the papers read by Mr. Abraham H. Hummel, the prisoner's counsel, it appeared that recently the prisoner was arraigned for trial before the Court of Special Sessions, Justice Murray presiding, on a charge of assaulting Officer John Armstrong. When the case was called for trial, Mr. Hummel submitted an affidavit to the court setting forth that two most material witnesses for the prisoner, without whose testimony he could not safely proceed to trial, were absent from the City; that due diligence had been exercised in the effort to procure their attendance, and that if a short adjournment of the trial was granted their attendance could be procured. Justice Murray refused the application, compelled the accused to go to trial without his witnesses, and on the sole testimony of the officer convicted him and sentenced him to the Penitentiary for one month. Counsel for the prisoner then served on the Justice a writ of certiorari to bring the case before the Supreme Court, General Term, and the object of the motion yesterday was to have the prisoner admitted to bail until the General Term could hear the argument on his appeal. Mr. Hummel read to the court the testimony on which the prisoner was convicted, from which it appeared that all he had done was to put his hand on the officer's shoulder when being ordered out of a public garden. This evidence, counsel contended, was insufficient to convict of the crime charged, and afforded every probability that the judgment would be reversed by the General Term; that by the arbitrary action of Justice Murray the prisoner had been deprived of his constitutional right to be heard through witnesses in his defense; that the affidavit on which an adjournment had been asked for contained facts clearly entitling the prisoner to such adjournment, and that he believed the conduct of Justice Murray in refusing an adjournment to have been inspired by personal prejudice toward him, (counsel,) because of his having secured the discharge of a prisoner whom the Justice had sent to prison under a carelessly worded commitment. Judge Pratt ordered the prisoner to be admitted to bail in the sum of $500.

SAD SHOOTING ACCIDENT ON LONG ISLAND.

Yesterday morning between 5 and 6 o'clock Fritz Tetoman, an employe in Muller's bone factory on Furman Island, Newtown, Long Island, was shot by the engineer of the establishment, Christopher Treahear, and died from his injuries soon afterward. From the statement of the engineer it appears that Mr. Muller, who resides in Williamsburg, had on the previous day been out gunning, and on his return home stopped at the factory and left his gun standing in the engine-room, as he had often done before. At the time Tetoman, who, it appears, attended the still, came to commence his day's work. The engineer and a watchman named Jacob Wolf, who had been on duty all night, were in the engine-room engaged in conversation. Treahear said to Wolf, "There is the gun and powder and shot; if we had caps we might shoot some rats." The place, it is understood, is badly infested with this species of vermin. After this remark was made, and in response to it, Tetoman said, "Shoot me!" whereupon Treahear took up the gun—a double-barreled one—and pointing it at Tetoman, the left barrel went off, the contents striking Tetoman in the right thigh just below the groin, and passing down toward the knee, making a bad fracture of the bone. Surgical attendance was at once procured, but all efforts to save the man's life proved futile. Treahear asserts that he did not know the gun was loaded, and that he handled it before Tetoman came in. Treahear made no attempt to escape, and is now, together with Wolf, who is detained as a witness, confined in the cells at Newtown. Coroner Manger took charge of the body. Drs. Oroh and Jacoby, who attended the dying man, state that he died from the shock to his nervous system. A postmortem examination by Dr. Gayler, of Newtown, however, revealed the fact that the man died from the loss of blood consequent upon the wound. The inquest will be held this morning. So far as is known the prisoner and the deceased were upon friendly terms, and both are represented to have been quiet and inoffensive men. The deceased resided at Columbusville, and leaves a wife and one child.

THE VENEZUELAN EMIGRANT CASE.

The examination of the charges preferred against Zander & McMahon, by thirty out of 140 emigrants whom they had sent to Venezuela to work on certain railroads, was continued yesterday before Mr. Beneville, the Mayor's private Secretary. The principal facts in the case have been published in THE TIMES. Mr. Neill, the agent of the steamship company which forwarded the men to their destination, was present, having been cited to appear.

Adolph Bothner was the first witness called. He testified that he saw the advertisement of Zander & McMahon calling for laborers to go to Venezuela. He called at the office of the defendants and agreed to go. Mr. Neill, the agent of the steam-ship company, gave him a passage ticket. On arriving at Venezuela, he was obliged to hire himself out at sixty cents a day on a coffee plantation; but he worked only two days, and then complained to the American Consul at Caracas. The advertisement which led him to go to Venezuela stated that laborers would receive $1 65 a day in gold and a monthly allowance of $10 for board. The berths of the steamer on which they sailed were like cattle pens. Andrew Bessigle deposed to the same facts. He said he was obliged to work for three days in Venezuela for $2 25.

Herman Struckmeyer, another emigrant, testified that the defendant called for one hundred laborers to go to Venezuela, and announced that they would receive the wages and allowance stated by the witness Bothner. Charles Smith, the next witness, deposed that one of the emigrants, named Englander, showed Mr. Zander a copy of the agreement he made with them after their return from Venezuela, and Zander destroyed it. Richard Scouderberg, the assistant manager of the German Emigrant Protective Society, testified that Mr. Bernard Casserly when Superintendent of Emigration warned emigrants to be careful in answering the calls of the defendants for laborers. Mr. Zander was then sworn. He deposed that he was employed by Mr. Neill to procure emigrants for Venezuela, and in response he obtained 140 laborers for that country. He knew nothing about the prospects of getting work there; his firm received $2 from each laborer, and $2 from Mr. Neill, the agent of the steam-ship company. Alexander H. Harris deposed that he heard a conversation between Mr. Pardoe, the agent of the Venezulan Government at Caracas; that Pardoe stated that the emigrants were unruly, and that Mr. Neill received $4,000 from Mr. Pardoe for the passage money of the men.

The examination will be resumed on Friday.

Immediately after the adjournment Percy Bailey and John K. Hougland, two emigrants, appeared before the Mayor's Secretary and complained that they had paid $15 at the office of Mr. Neill for a passage to Venezuela, but that the vessel did not sail. Mr. Neill said the money was paid, as he learned to an authorized person at his office, and that he would cause his arrest. Mr. Neill then refunded the money.

THE EIGHTEENTH WARD MARKET CLAIM.

The old litigation over the claim of Charles Vandervoort against the City, for pay for materials and labor bestowed on the Eighteenth Ward Market, was again revived before Judge Pratt, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. The certificate of the architect was, by the terms of the contract, to be conclusive as to the labor and materials furnished. In 1867 $59,000 was appropriated for the payment of the work, the bill to be audited by the Mayor and Controller. Under the certificate of the architect, the contractor claimed $67,000, on account of which about $37,000 was paid, and all further payments refused by the Controller. An application was then made to Judge Fancher for an alternative writ of mandamus to compel the Mayor and Controller to audit the claim. In response to this motion the Controller answered that but $625 remained of the $59,000 appropriated. Judge Fancher held that the Mayor and Controller must proceed to audit the bills, whether any part of the appropriation remained unexpended or not.

Yesterday application was made by Ex-Judge Fullerton to punish the Mayor and Controller for contempt of court, in having neglected to complete the audit, as directed by the decision of Judge Fancher.

The motion was opposed by Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham, who, on the part of the Mayor and Controller, answered that they had audited the bill before; that not only had they found nothing due to Mr. Vandervoort, but, on the contrary, had found he had been overpaid to the extent of $145 600 on fraudulent bills.

To this answer Mr. Fullerton objected, claiming that the question of fraud could not now be entertained, but should have been presented in opposition to the application for an alternative writ. At that time, he said, they could have had a trial by jury, while at present, if the answer was accepted, the claimant would be left without such remedy.

Mr. Peckham replied, controverting the position taken by the claimant's counsel, and Judge Pratt took the papers, reserving his decision.

A MAN LEAPS FROM A WINDOW INTO ONONDAGA CREEK WHILE SUFFERING FROM NIGHT-MARE.

"A singular affair," says the Syracuse *Daily Journal*, "occurred at the saloon and boarding-house of Thomas Conroy, on the corner of Clinton and Gifford streets, last night, between 11 and 12 o'clock. The facts, as we glean them, are these: Among the boarders at Mr. Conroy's is a man named Cornelius Jones, aged between sixty and seventy years. Jones occupies a room in the second story of the building, which, upon the rear end, is three stories in height above Onondaga Creek, upon the bank of which the building stands. A little son of Mr. Conroy sleeps with Mr. Jones, both of whom retired at the usual hour last night. Shortly after 11 o'clock, while Mr. Conroy was closing up his house, his wife visited the room where her little son sleeps, and found both him and Mr. Jones sound asleep in bed and apparently all right. Shortly after Mr. and Mrs. Conroy were startled by a heavy splash in the waters of the creek immediately in the rear of their house. Hurrying to the Gifford street bridge just south of the building, Mr. Conroy discovered some person struggling in the creek. Alarming the other boarders, several of them hurried to the spot, and on reaching the man in the water, it was found to be Jones, who had leaped from the window of his room into the creek below, a distance of over thirty feet. Mr. Jones struck in about six inches of water, and upon a pile of loose stones and rubbish, and it is to be wondered at that he was not instantly killed. He is unable to give any explanation of his fearful leap, except that he is subject to the 'night-mare,' and he supposes the leap was made while suffering therefrom. No bones were broken, and beyond a few bruises and abrasions of the skin, no injuries were sustained by Mr. Jones, unless he is injured internally."

THE BOSTON MECHANICS' EXHIBITION.

The preparations for this event, says the Boston *Morning Journal*, are moving along rapidly. Mr. Jonas Fitch has the contract for the new building to be placed between Faneuil and Quincy Halls, and within a short time it will be a real thing. When the building is complete, and the increased accommodation it affords for the exhibition is seen, the wonder will be that such a structure was not thought of years ago. It will be a heavy expense to the association, but, without doubt, the public patronage will so largely increase that ultimately there will be no loss. The Art Gallery will be a new attraction. It has already cost the committee some time and labor, but they will be sure to find their reward in its complete success. Already they have abundant promises of genuine specimens of skill, both from artists and from owners of private collections of pictures, to make the room the admiration and chosen resort of all visitors. Some novelties in labor-saving machinery have been offered, and some improvements in those shown before. There will be enough to show that the inventive talent of our mechanics has not slumbered for the past five years. A large number of sewing-machines have been offered, also shoe machinery in considerable variety and with a capability of making the coverings for the feet extremely cheap and pretty to behold. The railroads, with a commendable generosity on the part of their directors, are to bring all articles free of freight charges intended for the exhibition, and return them after its close. There are no entry fees, and no charges for wall or floor room, or for the steam-power to propel the machinery, so that those who send their work will have advantages not offered at any similar exhibition in our country.

THE GRASSHOPPERS.

The *Iowa State Register* says: "Mail Clerk Christ was at Omaha yesterday and reports: The engine pulling the train from Kearney was literally covered with grasshoppers. Bushels of them were on the locomotive and cars. George brought down a sample which was brushed off the pilot—a quart or so of the winged pests. They are about the same size as those that came to this city from the North yesterday. The train men said that, as they went up the Platte Valley Thursday, the cornfields looked thriving and full of promise for an abundant crop; when they returned the fields were stripped to the stalk. The number of the grasshoppers in Des Moines increased very perceptibly yesterday, indicating that we are in the path of danger, although no army has yet visited us."

THE EX-KING OF SPAIN ON SPANISH AFFAIRS.

A Turin correspondent of the *Gazetta d'Italia*, who, according to a letter published by him in that paper, has recently "interviewed" the Ex-King of Spain, Prince Amadeo, gives an interesting account of the opinions expressed by the Prince on that occasion as to Spanish affairs. On asking the Prince to throw some light on the present condition of the country, the latter replied: "What light can I give? I am myself in the dark. During the two years that I had the honor—not the happiness—of governing Spain, I understood perfectly that the weak majority in the Cortes which had elected me to the throne was incapable of resisting the pressure of the other parties. I must here explain that parties in Spain are different from those in other countries. There are also parties in Italy, but these have all a common object—the unity of the country, and, if I may be permitted to say so, the consciousness of being the subjects of the King, my father. This prevents our disputes about private interests from becoming fratricidal conflicts. It is quite different with the factions in Spain. Their representative was Zorrilla, a man who cared only for his own interests and those under his special charge. I knew Prim's ambition, but also his magnanimity; the ball which struck him wounded me in the heart. What other men had I on my side? Serrano, envious of the dictatorship which he had lost, and Sagasta in constant fear lest his proposals should not be accepted. This soon led me into difficulties. I did not for a moment entertain any illusions as to the festivals which were got up in my honor during my journey to the North. I saw the North were dissatisfied, and France was not entirley innocent of encouraging this dissatisfaction. I thankfully acknowledge that Broglie put an end to the French coquettings with the Carlists; but this came too late to be of any service to me. * * * I did all I could to prevent the Carlists from taking part in the struggle of parties; if parties were to exist at all, they could only be admitted on the basis of the law. But the recklessness of the party leaders brought matters to such a pass that if I myself had been at the head of the Carlists I would have abandoned lawful fighting and carried on the conflict in the woods. That this actually happened did not frighten me; what did frighten me was the criminal disunion among the famous saviors of Spain, and the system adopted by the Generals who accompanied every decree and every discussion of their demands by the threat of a *pronunciamiento*. I did what I could; I dismissed and changed the Cortes and the Ministry, and deposed the Generals. One thing I refused to do, and that was to suspend the Constitution which I had sworn to maintain. But it was impossible for me to stop. One of my friends in Piedmont sent me a Catholic paper of Milan, (the *Osservatore*, I think,) in which a very able article foreshadowed the end of my career as similar to that of Maximilian in Mexico. It was not this article, but the increasing strife of parties, which made me decide to leave Spain. I loved the country—I say this sincerely—because it is inhabited by a nation which has once been great, and may become great again; but I was forced to yield to the inevitable. I went. And what is to become of the country now? You know how the various parties and their leaders have successfully risen to power. Serrano is incapable of leading either the army or the Administration; Sagasta is quite impossible; Zorrilla, if he returned would find deadly enemies; Espartero has become a mummy; Pavia has no traditions to support him; Concha is dead—perhaps the victim of Anti-Alphonsis jealousy rather than the balls of the Royalists; Moriones, Campos, Blancos, Lama are inexperienced youths. * * * I do not believe that the Carlists will so soon achieve a triumph. What keeps them back is the indolence of the clergy, who will not make their voice heard, and the opposition of the Anti-Catholics. It is evident that the Carlists are better organized and better led than the regular troops. I believe that in two years Spain will either become Carlist or be in the power of the Carlists—unless, indeed, a foreign power should interfere. But the only result of this would be to make the struggle more bitter than before. The Spaniards cannot endure foreigners. Carlists have come to me to beg for pardon, and the reason they alleged was that they are Italians, and that Charles VII. had forbidden foreigners to fight in his army. Charles VII.—for so I will call him—knows the country he is fighting in. I cannot say more; my past career imposes upon me a reserved attitude which you will understand and appreciate."

A CLERGYMAN AND HIS WIFE KILLED BY A THUNDERBOLT WHILE AT WORSHIP.

The Omaha *Republican* says: Richard S. Shreve was the Methodist Preacher of the Botetourt circuit, and Rev. John Shreve was the Methodist Preacher on an adjoining circuit. On Tuesday last these brothers, with the wife of the first-named, had been visiting a friend, and returned to the house of the first-named near night. The evening meal had been prepared, and before partaking of it, family prayer was proposed. Mr. R. S. Shreve has several children, the eldest of whom is seven. The youngest of them being fretful, the mother directed the eldest to take all of them into an adjoining room, and to quiet them during worship. The adult persons then seated themselves for family worship; Mr. John Shreve one side of the window, Mrs. Richard Shreve sitting opposite to him. Richard Shreve seated himself in front of the window, and the servant girl was seated near a table in the centre of the room. The Bible had just been passed to John Shreve to commence the service when the death-dealing electric stroke came. The heavens were overcast with a dark, angry cloud, and a few large, scattering drops of water had fallen as the only premonitions or precursors of that awful electric stroke. The eldest of the children came into the room immediately after the report, and surveyed the scene, and gives the only intelligible account. Her father and mother were prostrate on the floor. Mr. John Shreve was staggering about the room, uttering some incoherent words, and soon fell to the floor. The servant girl was paralyzed with terror. The little girl thought to place her hand over her father's heart, and it was still beating. The nearest neighbor was half a mile distant. The servant girl was unacquainted with the road, and finally the eldest girl, leaving the other children in that house of death, piloted the servant girl through the storm to the nearest neighbor for aid. Rev. John Shreve recovered, but the electric bolt did its perfect work with Richard S. Shreve and his wife, furnishing one of the most startling exemplifications on record of the truth of the line in the burial service in the Book of Common Prayer, to wit: "In the midst of life we are in death."

BRITISH BEER.

A Parliamentary paper lately issued shows that, including "beginners," paying 12s. 6d. each for their licenses, and of whom there are 3,179, the total number of licensed common brewers in the United Kingdom last year was 29,929, and the total amount of license duty paid by them was £416,116 7s., besides net supplementary charges amounting to £22,239 6s. additional. One brewing firm paid £10,784 12s. 6d. as license duty on over 850,000 barrels of ale and under 900,000; and three brewers paid license duty on over 650,000 barrels and under 700,000 each; their aggregate contributions to the revenue amounting to £25,278 7s. The total number of brewers not being victuallers or persons licensed to sell beer on the premises in the United Kingdom in 1873 was 2,671, of whom 2,522 belong to England; the victuallers were 99,061 in number, 69,948 belonging to England; and persons licensed to sell beer on the premises, all of whom are in England, reached a total of 40,701. There were 18,686 victuallers in England who brewed their own beer. The amount of malt consumed by common brewers not being victuallers or holding retail licenses was 45,533,976 bushels; by victuallers, 7,570,585 bushels; by persons licensed to sell beer to be drunk on their premises, 3,682,.83 bushels; and by persons licensed to retail beer not to be drunk on the premises, 458,993 bushels. The total exports of beer from the United Kingdom between the 1st of October, 1872, and the 1st of October, 1873, amounted to 583,602 barrels, the total declared value of which amounted to £2,385,386.

A FOOLISH VENTURE.

Two men who are working on the St. Louis bridge jumped a distance of sixty-five feet into the river on Friday last to win a wager of $10. The St. Louis *Democrat* says: "The bet was taken, and at noon the men, divesting themselves of all their clothing but their pantaloons, jumped from the eastern span into the Mississippi, a distance of some sixty-five feet, striking the water with their feet, and disappearing for upward of two minutes. These minutes were minutes of anxious suspense to those who witnessed the leap, but at last their heads appeared above the surface of the water, and both men struck out manfully for the bank. Quite a multitude had gathered upon the shore and upon the bridge, supposing the men had fallen by accident from the narrow platform upon which they had been at work. As the current is very swift at this point, they were carried a short distance down stream, and at last effected a landing, refusing all assistance from parties who had thrown them ropes to assist them in making the shore. They landed a little above the Gartside coal dump. When they reached the shore some 200 people were awaiting them. The boys won their money, but at a fearful risk.

A TIDAL WAVE IN LAKE SUPERIOR.

The Buffalo *Express* of Monday says: About 3 o'clock Saturday morning quite a heavy tidal wave was experienced at this end of the lake. The water in the harbor rose from three to four feet and receded as rapidly as it came. Some slight damage was done on the river among the shipping. The schooner Reddington parted her mooring lines and was carried against a vessel lying at the Niagara elevator, doing her some little damage besides endangering the front portion of the elevator. The leg was disabled. The steering gear and rudder of the Reddington was broken, besides other minor injuries. The disaster might have proved quite serious. A vessel loose in the river, with a powerful current surging lakeward, is about as dangerous as a bull in a china-shop. But the tug Gardner which always keeps up steam of nights, came promptly to the relief, and rendered necessary aid in placing the vessel in a safe position.

BABY-FARMING.

HOW LITTLE CHILDREN ARE DISPOSED OF:

THE CASE OF JOHNNY GRAHAM—THE AUTHORITIES AROUSED—THOROUGH EXAMINATION TO BE MADE.

The recent cases of kidnapping and sudden death among children have aroused the Board of Health to the nefarious system in vogue in this as in other great cities, known as "baby-farming." The precise extent to which this has been carried does not transpire, though grave apprehensions are entertained of its being very extensive. The reasons for and objects of the practice are found in the numbers of illegitimate and pauper children born annually in New-York, and the desire of the wretched parents to be rid of their unwelcome offspring. According to Dr. Elisha Harris, of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, there are about 34,000 births in this City every year, of which only 26,000 are properly accounted for as taken care of in conformity with the requirements of the Health Board. Five thousand of these are subdivided or classified thus: 2,500 illegitimate and 2,500 to be abandoned or got rid of in some way or other. The former are usually put out to board with irresponsible persons, whose business it is to dispose of the infant in such a way as to prevent all future trouble to its unnatural parents. These are scarcely ever known—that is, both of them—to the nurse, or "infant boarding-house" keeper, who receives a douceur and accepts her charge from the father, unfortunate mother, or the agent of either, asking no questions, or, it may be, believing any story that is told her. Dr. Harris says that many of these people are ignorant and innocent of any intentional crime in the farming of children thus placed in their hands, and are oftentimes really actuated by the kindliest feelings toward the miserable little creatures, and softened by the tale of woe poured into their ears by the betrayed and sorrow-stricken mother. They have, in many instances, been persons who felt that they would be doing a virtuous action if they relieved the friendless mother of her burden and assumed the care of the child, which they believed they could bring up better themselves. Such people, the Doctor said, having no children themselves, and understanding little or nothing about raising them by hand, nearly always killed the little waifs through ignorance, and were not aware of their culpability and responsibility to the law for the deaths of their charges until the Board of Health began to inquire into the circumstances attending the children's demise. By far the greater number, however, he feared, were the victims of neglect, criminal or otherwise. It was surely true that the parents seldom turned their babes over to strangers unless anxious to hear of their deaths. And it was equally certain that most of the cases which had come to the knowledge of the board had had all the characteristics of negligent treatment about them. He thought that some of these "baby farmers" must be caught and tried for murder where death was reported, before any satisfactory measures could be adopted to check the system.

Baby-farming is not peculiar to this country. It has existed in England and France for a long time. But in the former country its worst side has been reformed by the punishment of those engaging in it with sinister designs. Even in New-York the Commissioners of Charities and Correction put babies out to board, or "farm" them when necessary; but always to good purpose. In the first place, reliable nurses are found and good board is paid for the infant, (about $12 a month, Dr. Harris said,) and the persons to whom the little one is given are obliged to make monthly reports of its condition and treatment to the Commissioners. Again, should the child be ill the board must be apprised and competent medical aid will be furnished immediately, so that no evil consequences result from the system as applied by the Board of Charities and Correction. It is only where unmarried parents absolutely abandon their offspring to a strange woman, who for $15 or $30 guarantees to relieve them of all bother with it, that the worst features of the baby-farming are seen. Now, in the case of the child John Joseph Graham, twenty-one days old, who died under suspicious circumstances at No. 220 West Twenty-seventh street on Sunday, the curiosity and suspicions of the Register of Records that this was an instance of nefarious baby-farming were aroused, and he immediately placed the matter in the hands of the Coroner for thorough investigation. Dr. Lawrence Johnson, of No. 319 West Twenty-sixth street, had been called in to attend the child, which was in a very sad condition, being merely skin and bones. It had evidently been half starved, and was so far gone as to be beyond the reach of medical aid. The woman had only given the poor thing a spoonful of condensed milk to a half pint of water. Conversing with Dr. Johnson on the subject yesterday, a TIMES reporter learned that this woman is one of a certain class of persons whose advertisements offering themselves as nurses for little babies whose parents want to "farm" them are to be found in certain journals. She was totally ignorant of all that should be known by a competent nurse, and Dr. Johnson had occasion to note her incapacity when he was called by her to attend another child formerly under her care, and which died of convulsions. Thinking that she merited a sound berating for her persistent ignorance in dealing with children, the Doctor charged her with willful negligence, and reported the case to the Register of Records. Dr. Johnson learned from Mrs. Malloy that she had been waited upon by an unknown man in answer to her advertisement, and arranged with to receive and take charge of his child. He paid her $15—the first month's board—and left. She had not seen him since. This was only an example, the Doctor said, of the manner in which the farming of illegitimate children is conducted throughout the City. It is customary for the father or his agent to answer one of the many advertisements generally inserted by poor women in the tenement districts, who eke out their slender means by the children's board-money, and to enter into an agreement with her whereby she guarantees to take charge of a child for so much a month. The babe is brought at night, the first month's board paid, and a fictitious address given as that of the parents. If the infant lives through the month, the nurse always finds that the parents never come or send again, and that she is totally ignorant of their names and whereabouts. Being poor, she cannot attend to the wants of the child, and as she very probably obtained another in the same way as before, both the former and the latter are neglected, and die of want. A doctor would not be called in until the sufferers were too low for help, and as their symptoms indicated marasmus, a certificate of "death from that disease" was given in nine cases out of ten, and the law was satisfied, as well as the unnatural parents. The public of course never hear of the victims, and crime flourishes. Not infrequently the "farm-nurse" discovers the father or mother accidentally, and receives hush-money enough to quiet her conscience with her fears. Should a doctor, when sent for to visit an infant at the point of death in one of these baby-farms, suspect neglect or starvation, all that he can do is to report the case to headquarters, and the Coroner takes it out of his hands. Hitherto nothing has resulted in a reformatory way from the cases so reported, and they have not been very numerous. Certificates are generally obtained by the nurses without much difficulty, and baby-farming continues. Now, however, there is likelihood of a vigorous war on the system. At any rate, it has been suggested that one of these people be thoroughly examined in a court of law, and the parents of a sacrificed infant be pursued and exposed, if nothing else. The Board of Health is on the alert, and the first case put into the Coroner's hands will be carefully investigated. Detectives will be employed to find the father of the child, whose connection step by step with the villainy will be made public and he punished, whether the nurse be found guilty or not.

Some interesting facts are expected to be made known at the inquest on the body of Johnny Graham.

A SOLDIER FALLS INTO BAD COMPANY AND IS ROBBED.

William L. Smythe, a Sergeant of the Third United States Artillery, went to the Hippodrome on the night of the 28th inst. After the performance he stopped in at several saloons on his way down town, drinking at each. He finally fell in with Edward Wilson and William C. King. Officer Hagan, of the Fourth Precinct, seeing the two in company with the soldier, suspected something was wrong, and arrested them. He then asked Smythe whether he had lost anything, and he then discovered he had been robbed of his silver watch and chain and a pocket pistol, all of the value of $45. The property, which was identified by Sergt. Smythe, was found in the possession of the arrested parties, who were committed for trial by Justice Wandell, of the Tombs Police Court, in default of $2,000 bail.

A "GOOD" SAMARITAN.

William Hegeman, of No. 312 West Twenty-first street, has been confined to his bed for some weeks through sickness. On the 23d of July, Levi Garnett, a mutual friend, dropped in to console him in his affliction. After stopping for nearly an hour, and sympathizing in fitting terms with his bed-stricken friend he departed. The watch of the sick man hung on a nail near the head of his bed. That nail had nothing depending on its tenacity when Mr. Garnett left. He was arrested, and a pawn ticket representing a silver watch being found on him, he was held in $1,000 bail by Justice Murray, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday.

ORIENTAL EXPLORATION.

Prof. Rawson, of the Oriental Topographical Corps, (American,) is at Cyprus, under engagement with Mr. Di Cesnola, to work up some art, and also some very important archæological material relating to the excavations there. His dispatches are that Prof. Strong, Chairman of the Council of the Corps, is at Ephesus, and that the work of the latter in Egypt, Sinai, Edom, Moab, Bashan, and Palestine has been remarkably successful. Prof. Strong is on his way home, and Prof. Rawson will return to Jerusalem to pursue investigations for the corps in geology and natural history. The dispatch confirms the report of the death of Mr. Drake, of the British Society, resulting from exposure to the malaria of the Jordan Valley. Mr. Drake's seven years' service in the Sinaitic Peninsula and in Palestine has been invaluable to science.

OUR INLAND SEAS.

GLIMPSES OF SCENERY AND COMMERCE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ERIE, Penn., July, 1874.

The round trip by steam-boat from Buffalo, at the eastern extremity of Lake Erie, to Duluth, at the western extremity of Lake Superior, a distance equal to one-tenth of the circumference of the globe, and ranging through five degrees of latitude and fourteen degrees of longitude, may, without exaggeration, be called a voyage, while the three vast bodies of water thus traversed—Lakes Erie, Huron, and Superior—although tideless and saltless, are well entitled to be called our inland seas. I am justified in the use of this epithet by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, according to which the upper lakes and the connected waters were declared seas, commercially and legally. It is under this decision that Congress is empowered to improve the harbors of these inland waters as it improves those of the sea-coast.

The opportunity of visiting so many rising and beautiful cities of the North-west; of seeing the measureless forests of hemlock and of pine out of which distant cities are yet to be built; of traversing the pure, cold waters which are to be the exhaustless source of one of the most valuable articles of food for rich and poor alike; of gazing upon mountains grim with rich ores of iron, the precious metal of civilized nations; of peering into cavernous mines whose rocks are lavishly inlaid with glittering copper of a native purity which no art can rival, and of enjoying the ever-varying scenery, from the shoreless expanse of water to the narrow river, from the embowered islets to the leagues of grim and fantastic cliffs, affords an enjoyment for Summer travelers in which the most diverse tastes can hardly fail of gratification and profit. To these charms must be added a certain indescribable feeling which takes possession of you as you begin to recognize intuitively something of the Arctic witchery pervading the very air. The shores, the islands, and doubtless the very bottom of the lakes, are so seamed with metallic veins that the magnetic currents of the earth, which flow so uniformly elsewhere, are here disturbed and tangled into inextricable confusion, in which the compass loses its power of guidance. The inhabitant of lower latitudes is impressed with a multitude of novel phases of night and day, of light and shade, of land and water, which are sure to keep his attention actively and delightfully engaged.

ROUTES TO LAKE SUPERIOR.

To speak of a trip to Lake Superior is somewhat like speaking of a trip to the Atlantic Ocean—it is vague. In the common use of the term a trip to Lake Superior means simply coasting along a few hundred miles of its shores, and a brief visit to some of its countless harbors and islands. To circumnavigate it and to visit only the chief places of interest, considered either from a commercial or æsthetic point of view, would require a long and busy Summer, as well as good powers of physical endurance.

From the Eastern States there are two principal routes to the Lake Superior region. For what may be called the more northern route the point of departure is Collingwood, at the south-eastern extremity of Georgian Bay. From this port the Canadian steam-boats start, passing through the bay for a distance of three hundred miles, then through St. Mary's River, and on entering Lake Superior follow the northern or Canadian shore more or less closely until they reach the extremity of the lake at Duluth. Of course passengers by this route see nothing of Lake Huron or of the south shore of Lake Superior, on which the wonderful mines of copper and iron are chiefly found.

The natural point of departure for the other route is the City of Buffalo. This is the terminus for two or three lines of steam-boats which pass over the whole length of Lake Erie, Lake St. Clair, and Lake Huron, and follow the southern shore of Lake Superior to Marquette, the centre of the iron region; or further, to Portage Lake, the heart of the copper mines; or even to Duluth, the grain port of the far-off North-west. The only possible way, therefore, for the tourist to see both the north and south shores of Lake Superior on the same trip is to take passage on one of those routes to Duluth and return thence by the other. This item of information is not so clearly set forth in the circulars and advertisements of the various steam-boat companies. They all prefer to furnish you a *round ticket*, which does not give you a trip *round the lake*.

BEGINNING THE VOYAGE.

Our departure was from Buffalo. By the advice of a good friend we selected the steamer Winslow as the largest and best boat of her line, as well as one of the largest and most sea-worthy boats navigating the upper lakes. A secondary, but scarcely less important, consideration was the fact that the Winslow is commanded by Capt. Ben. Wilkins, an officer who has spent nearly forty years on these inland seas, and whose care and attention to his passengers is deservedly proverbial. Promptly at the advertised hour the line was cast off, and we steamed round the breakwater and out upon the open waters of Lake Erie. The 9th of July was a hot day on shore, the thermometer being close up to the nineties. The sudden transition, therefore, from the scorching, dusty, smoky air of the city to the cool, spray-washed air of the lake was simply delicious. The water was smooth and sunny, with only here and there a wave—perhaps the decuman—bursting into a sheaf of flashing snow. But we turn instinctively from the poetry of the lake to the prose of the vanishing city, reflecting that we are likely to have as much of the poetry as we shall want before we are done with it. This young and vigorous city of a hundred and fifty thousand souls stands on a level plain which inclines gently toward the lake, and which, in fact, was once covered by the water, when Lake Erie held more water than it does now. Hence Buffalo, as seen at a distance from the lake, is only a vast crowd of dingy walls and blackened roofs, relieved from monotony only by the straggling line of brown, top-heavy, grotesque buildings of gigantic height, called elevators, which skirt the water line of the city, and which can suck up from the hold of a ship, in an incredibly short time, a thousand bushels of golden grain, store it away in its capacious chambers, and then pour it out in a cereal torrent, deluging a train of cars or an Erie canal-boat in a still shorter space of time. The cloud of smoke hanging above the city tells of its vast furnaces and machine shops, for which it is noted. Far to the northward the eye just catches the gleam of the Stars and Stripes over Fort Porter; then a notch in the rim of the lake, through which its waters flow into the Niagara River, hurrying to the great cataract, twenty miles beyond. Across the torrent stretches a network, just visible, delicate as a spider's web, and across it creeps a long brown spider. Take your glass, and it is the International Railway Bridge, with a freight train passing over it. At the western end, the red cross flutters over Fort Erie—the emblems of war linked together by the iron bonds of peace. Our steamer bears off gradually to the south-west on her course, parallel to the New-York shore, and the Canadian shore soon fades from sight.

In the narrow limits of steam-boat life, it is a matter of some interest to know who are to be our comrades for a journey of a thousand miles, and we begin the inspection. A glance shows that there are not many of us, which so far is encouraging, and yet there are enough to prevent lonesomeness. Under such circumstances the laws of etiquette grow delightfully flexible, the lack of introductions is easily passed over, and acquaintance ripens apace. Boys and girls, men and women, from different places and of different vocations, we soon discover that each has something which he can contribute to the happiness of all, and soon vote ourselves a party.

THE FIRST AFTERNOON.

The quiet of the waters, the softness of the sunshine, the balm of the air, made a perfect day. To most of us it was the first respite the Summer had brought from toil and care. To be beyond the reach of telegrams and letters for a time was a relief, and thus we started with the first delicious taste of perfect freedom from care and of absolute rest. The steamer follows the general direction of the shore line at a distance of two or three miles. The shore rises gently from the water's edge, scarcely ever becoming hilly and never mountainous. It is relieved from monotony only by the beautiful forests, chiefly of deciduous trees, the broad fields of green and gold, and the fair villages that here and there greet the eye as we silently sweep along. The sailing vessels, which were so numerous near Buffalo, keep their course much further from shore, and hence have disappeared from sight one by one, and the sight of a sail or a steam-boat becomes an object of increasing interest. During the afternoon we had a fine illustration of the movements taking place in the lower strata of the atmosphere. A land breeze swept away to the northward the dense volumes of smoke which issued from the smokestack at each successive firing, but a mile or two away a thin current of air moving along the water in a direction parallel to our course swept out these enormous masses of blackness into long, graceful lines, which sometimes were even in advance of us, and extended backward to the horizon. A rising column of smoke here and there along the shore, indicated the passage of a train on the Lake Shore Railroad, and frequently we could discern the long trains which seemed to creep rather than to fly. The village of Dunkirk, the lake terminus of the Erie Railway, made a fine appearance in the afternoon sunlight. Soon we were off the part of the shore belonging to Pennsylvania, and in the early twilight we descried the twinkle of the lights that mark the entrance to the port of Erie, our first stopping place. A long, narrow body of land, connected at the west end to the main land, lies parallel to the shore, and thus Presque Isle Bay forms a harbor perfectly land-locked toward the north-west, but exposed to the north-east. The entrance to the harbor is rather difficult on account of the crookedness of the channel. Our stop at Erie was for fuel—one hundred and twenty tons of Pennsylvania coal. Soon after we reached the dock a storm began to gather, and with the thunders of the storm in the heavens above, and the thunders of the grimy coal-heavers in the hold below, we slept soundly and peacefully the first night of our voyage on the inland seas.

ERIE.

This little City of Erie, with a population of about thirty thousand, has a promising future, both in respect to commerce and manufactures. Situated on an elevated plateau, it commands a fine view of the densely-wooded Presque Isle, which is in reality a peninsula, and of the open lake beyond. Besides its fine natural harbor—one of the best on the lakes—it is already an important railroad centre; direct lines connect it with all the prominent cities east and west, and other lines with Pittsburg and other cities on the west of the Alleghany Mountains, and also with Philadelphia and all the region to the east. Hence Erie is the gateway through which both the anthracite region of Eastern Pennsylvania and the bituminous fields of the western part of the State send out more than five hundred thousand tons a year. It is, therefore, Pennsylvania fuel which drives most of the steam vessels on our inland seas, and the upward bound traveler traces it wherever he goes, smelting the silver ores of Silver Islet at Wyandotte, iron at Marquette, and copper at Portage Lake. Not only are the matchless fuels of Pennsylvania carried out through Erie to the exhaustless metalliferous regions of Lake Superior, but also through this port pass vast quantities of Lake Superior iron-ore to the smelting furnaces of the Shenango Valley and also to the anthracite furnaces of the Susquehanna region. Much of the pig-iron smelted at the Lake Superior furnaces is received at Erie and thence distributed to the rolling mills and foundries of all parts of the Northern States.

A POSSIBLE BIRMINGHAM.

This little city needs only energy and time to become a second Birmingham. Rather than send fuel a thousand miles to the north-west by sail and steam, or transport iron ore by rail to distant points southward, with its rare facilities it should at once become a city of furnaces, being so happily adapted by nature and art as the focus at which the world's best products of metals and of fuels are brought together.

But a further and by no means unimportant and unique advantage possessed by Erie is found in the seemingly unlimited supply of natural gas which may be obtained from the earth on which it stands at the mere cost of tapping. Many of the so-called "gas-wells" have been in use for several years. They are used to illuminate private dwellings; they supply the very perfection of fuel for heating and cooking; they are used largely for heating steam boilers in a large number of manufacturing establishments. But I apprehend that by far the most valuable use of this natural gas will be found in the more refined processes of metallurgy for which it is so wonderfully adapted, on account of its absolute freedom from the *bête noir* of the metallurgist—sulphur—which is present in greater or less quantities in nearly all mineral fuel. Such are some of the elements of future prosperity which a traveler sees on merely strolling through the streets of Erie.

PASSENGER TRAINS STONED—PEOPLE INJURED.

The Hartford *Courant* says: "The New-York and Boston express train which leaves this city, going north, at 7 o'clock P. M., was attacked near Palmer, Mass., Monday night, by unknown parties, with a shower of stones. One stone entered a window of the smoking car, striking one of the passengers, John Curley, of Brimfield, in the face. His head, neck, and face were also badly cut by the glass, and the stone was thrown with such force that pieces of the glass were driven into his face. The man left the train at Palmer. The second stone followed the first, but as the train was running at full speed, it broke one of the windows in a car near the rear of the train, striking Mrs. J. W. Major, of Boston, in the temple, and injuring her so badly that she had to be left at West Brookfield when the train reached that station. One of the stones was as large as a man's fist, and the other was larger and heavier. The station agent at Palmer was notified when the train reached there, and efforts were at once made to secure the scamps.

As the Boston express, Monday night, was passing over the Harlem road a stone was thrown through the window, severely wounding Conrad Brandger, a passenger, over the right eye. He was left in New-Rochelle in care of two physicians.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Pratt, J.

Nos.	Nos.
83—Walt vs. Weller.	131—Rhodes vs. The Mayor, &c.
84—Terrasson vs. Worth, &c.	151—Havens vs. Totten, &c.
100—Thwing vs. Osgood, Receiver.	157—Elliott vs. New-York Cotton Exchange.
114—Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Bowermann.	181—Donnerlein vs. The Board of Police, New-York.
123—Barnard, &c., vs. Campbell, &c.	190—Bishop vs. Bishop.
	191—Holyoke vs. Adams.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Blackwell et al. vs. Brinckman, Blackwell vs. Boschen, Blackwell vs. Middendorf; motions granted, with $10 costs to abide event, &c.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Michelfelder vs. Michelfelder; reference ordered.

Selover et al. vs. Hardman; injunction will not be granted in restriction of trade.

In the matter of Fuller; see Laws of 1874, chapter 446.

Jacobs vs. Morange; motion denied.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Pratt.

Frances J. Seeley vs. Aaron Seeley; decree of divorce and custody of child granted to plaintiff.

Listman vs. Blank; memorandum.

Sarah Ann Drewry vs. Thomas Drewry, Herman Sanders vs. Sarah Sanders; decrees of divorce granted to plaintiffs.

In the matter, &c., Weldon; writ allowed, defendant to give bail in the sum of $500.

By Judge Lawrence.

Lentean vs. Bennett; motion for judgment, and to strike out parts of answer denied, with $10 costs; opinion.

Caylus vs. New-York, Kingston and Syracuse Railroad Company, Falkenburgh vs. Immen; motions denied, with $10 costs.

Montgomery vs. Market Fire Insurance Company; exceptions to Referee's report sustained.

Knox vs. Knapp; memorandum for counsel.

Merritt vs. Gooderson, an extension of five days is granted to the plaintiff on conditions; (memorandum.)

Bidwell vs. Spencer; motion to change place of trial to Monroe County granted, with $10 costs.

Devling vs. Devling; Referee's report confirmed.

Stone vs. Dodge; motion denied without costs, and original answer is directed to be filed.

Lanouette vs. Patten, (two motions;) orders granted.

Mallory vs. Hagen; motion denied, without costs.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, July 29.—Cotton dull; Middling, 16⅝c.; gross receipts, 7 bales; exports coastwise, 100 bales; sales, 215 bales; last evening, 150 bales; spinners, 105 bales; stock, 3,848 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 29.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling, 16⅞c.; net receipts, 64 bales; gross, 75 bales; exports coastwise, 120 bales; sales, 250 bales; stock, 23,359 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 29.—Cotton nominal, asking ¼c. higher; Middling, 16c.; net receipts, 79 bales; gross, 79 bales; exports coastwise, 501 bales; sales, 81 bales; stock, 9,178 bales.

MOBILE, July 29.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling, 16c.; net receipts, 21 bales; exports coastwise, 100 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 5,677 bales.

GALVESTON, July 29.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Good Ordinary, 14½c.; net receipts, 10 bales; sales, 20 bales; stock, 4,129 bales.

CHARLESTON, July 29.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15⅞c.; net receipts, 130 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 6,537 bales.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 29.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

800 Western Union... 73	600 St. Paul........ 35⅜
600 do.......b3. 73	600 Lake Shore........ 72⅝
200 do........ 72⅞	100 do........c. 72⅝
200 do.......s3. 72⅞	400 do........ 72½
100 do.......b4. 72⅞	1000 do........ 72⅝
100 N. Y. C. & H..... 99¾	1000 do.......s3. 72½
50 do........100	100 do.......b3. 72⅝
100 Pacific Mail...... 44½	100 Panama........111⅝
100 do.......b3. 44⅝	200 North-west....s3. 38¼
100 do.......s3. 44½	100 do........c. 38¼
800 Union Pacific..... 27⅛	50 do........ 38⅜
100 do........ 27	100 do........ 38¼
500 do.......b3. 27⅛	100 Rock Island....s3. 98⅝
100 do.......c. 27	100 Toledo & Wab...... 35⅝
1000 Erie........ 32¼	100 do........ 35½
400 do.......b3. 32⅜	200 C., C. & I. C...... 17¼
200 do........ 32⅜	100 do.......b3. 17⅛
600 do........ 32¼	100 do........ 17⅛
200 do........ 32⅛	100 do........ 17

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.118½	$5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., 1867......12.115¾
6,000 U.S.5-20C.'62.113¾	21,500 U. S. 5-20 R., 1865, N..b. c.115¼
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., 1864........c.115⅝	10,000 U.S.5s, '81, C.113½
50,000 U.S.5-20C.'67.117⅜	15,000 do........113⅜
500 do...small.116½	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$10,000 Tenn. 6s, old, x coupon...... 54	100 Panama.....b. c.111⅝
4,000 Tenn. 6s, N.S. 53¾	200 N. J. Cent......b. c.105¾
10,000 S. C. 6s. new, Apr.& Oct.b.c. 20	100 L. Sh. & Mich. So. b. c.......b3. 72⅝
10,000 L. S.Con.C.1st. 96	200 do.......s3. 72½
4,000 Mich. Cent.7s. 97½	2500 do........ 72⅝
1,000 N. Y. C. 1st.C.104¼	100 do.......s3. 72½
1,000 O. & Miss. 2d.. 75	400 do.......b3. 72⅝
3,000 Cen. Pac. Gold bonds........ 88½	700 do........ 72⅝
15,000 Un. P. 7s L. G. 81	400 do.......s3. 72⅝
2,000 Un. Pac. 1st... 82⅝	500 do.......b3. 72¾
3,000 do........ 82¾	300 do........ 72¾
6,000 Un. P. 10s Inc. 80	100 Union Pac....b. c. 27
10,000 do........ 80½	100 do........ 26¾
5,000 do........ 81	200 do.......s3. 27
10,000 Un. Pac. S. F... 66	500 do.......b30. 27⅛
1,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 1st........104½	10 do........ 27¼
1,000 St.L.& I. M. 2d. 55	100 do.......s3. 27⅛
1,000 Q.& Tol.1st,b.c. 80	200 do........ 27¼
1,000 Hud. R.2d S.F.104½	100 do........ 27⅛
6 Bank Commerce.119	100 do........ 27⅛
50 D.& H. Canal.opg.114½	500 do.......s30. 27
300 West. Un....b. c. 72⅞	200 Chic. & R. I...b. c. 98½
400 do........ 72⅞	36 Albany & Susq... 94
100 do.......b3. 72⅞	100 Chic. & N. W.b. c. 38¼
200 do.......s3. 72⅝	100 do.......b3. 38⅜
1500 do........ 72⅞	200 T.,W.& W.b. c.s3. 35½
100 Pac. Mail b. c.b3. 44½	50 do........ 35¼
100 N. Y. C. & H...b. c. 99¾	100 do.......b3. 35⅝
100 Erie.......b. c.b3. 32⅛	500 do........ 35¾
200 do........ 32⅛	200 Ohio & Miss.b. c. 25½
	100 C.,C.& I.C.b.c.s3. 16⅞
	100 do.......b3. 17
	100 do........ 17

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—2:30 P. M.

1100 West. Union.b3. 73	100 Ohio & Miss...... 25½
900 do........ 73	100 do........ 25¾
100 do.......s4. 73	400 Union Pacific...... 27⅛
700 do........ 73⅛	100 do.......b3. 27¼
800 do........ 73¼	100 do........ 27¼
100 do.......c. 73⅛	600 do........ 27⅜
100 do........ 73⅛	600 do........ 27½
500 Pacific Mail...... 44⅝	100 do........ 27½
200 do.......b3. 44¾	400 do.......b3. 27½
300 do........ 44¾	300 do........ 27⅝
2100 Lake Shore...... 72¾	100 do.......s3. 27⅝
100 do.......c. 72¾	300 do.......b3. 27¾
300 do........ 72⅞	800 do........ 27¾
1700 do.......b3. 73	700 do.......s3. 27⅝
700 do........ 73	600 do........ 27⅝
500 N. Y. C. & H..... 99¾	100 do.......c. 27⅝
100 do........ 99⅞	100 do.......s3. 27⅝
520 do.......b3.100	200 do........ 27¾
200 Tol. & Wab....... 35⅞	100 North-west. Pref. 55½
100 do.......s3. 35⅞	100 North-western..... 38½
200 do........ 36	300 do........ 38⅜
400 do........ 36	200 do........ 38⅜
100 Erie Railway..b3. 32¼	400 do........ 38¾
200 do........ 32⅛	700 St. Paul........ 35⅛
300 do.......b3. 32¼	100 do........ 35½
100 do........ 32¼	200 do........ 35⅝
100 do........ 32⅛	100 do........ 35¾
100 do........ 32¼	300 do........ 35⅝
300 Rock Island...... 98¾	100 do.......b3. 35¾
200 do.......b3. 98⅞	100 do........ 35⅝
200 do........ 98⅞	100 St. Paul Pref...... 54⅝
100 do........ 98¾	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$4,000 U.S 5-20c.'64.115⅞	$10,000 U. S.5-20Reg. '65 N........115⅜
12,500 U.S. 5-20 coup. '65..b. c........117	17,000 U. S. 10-40 R..112¾

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000 Tenn.6's o. x. c. 53½	100 Ohio & Miss.b. c. 25¾
10,000 Tenn. 6s, n.s.. 53½	100 Clev. & Pitts. G'd. 88½
3,000 U. Pac. 1st m... 83	800 Erie Railway...... 32⅜
7,000 C. Pac. G.b. c.. 88¾	1100 do........ 32½
2,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.. 97½	1300 do.......b. c. 32½
14 Del. & Hud.Canal.114⅝	1300 do........ 32⅜
20 Amer. Express.... 60½	400 do.......s3. 32⅜
200 W. U. Tel...b. c.. 73⅛	300 C. & N. W....b. c.. 38⅝
700 do.......b3. 73⅛	200 do........ 38¾
1000 do........ 73¼	100 do........ 38⅞
500 do........ 73¼	300 do........ 39
500 do........ 73⅛	100 do.......b3. 39
800 do.......b3. 73¼	500 do........ 38⅞
700 do.......s3. 73¼	100 do.......b10. 38⅞
600 do........ 73⅛	100 do........ 38¾
700 do........ 73¼	700 U. Pac.......b. c. 27¾
700 do.......s3. 73¼	400 do.......b3. 27¾
100 do........ 73⅛	900 do........ 27⅞
200 Pac. Mail S.S.b. c. 44½	100 do........ 27¾
100 do........ 44⅞	100 C. M. & St. P.b. c. 35⅝
600 do.......s3. 44⅝	100 do........ 35⅞
100 do.......s3. 44½	200 do........ 36
125 N.Y.C.&H.R.bc.b3.100	100 do........ 36¼
185 do........100	200 do........ 36⅛
100 do.......b3.100⅛	200 do........ 36
100 do........100⅛	100 do.......b3. 36⅛
50 do........100¼	100 do........ 36⅛
28 Del. Lack. & W...107½	300 do........ 36
5 L. S. & M. S....... 72½	50 Chic. & R. I..b.c. 98¾
1300 do..b. c.b3. 73	100 do.......b3. 99
500 do........ 73	200 do........ 99
600 do........ 73⅛	200 do.......b3. 99⅛
500 do.......b3. 73¼	400 do........ 99⅛
800 do........ 73¼	100 Tol., W. & W..b.c. 36
300 do.......s3. 73⅛	100 do........ 36⅛
300 do........ 73⅛	200 do........ 36⅛
600 do........ 73¼	200 do........ 36¼
700 do.......s3. 73¼	500 do........ 36½
300 do........ 73⅛	100 do........ 36¼
500 do........ 73⅛	100 do........ 36⅜
500 do.......s3. 73	

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$2,000 U. P. 1st m.... 83½	200 Tol. & Wab...... 36¼
5,000 U. P. Income... 81½	100 do.......b3. 36¼
27 Pittsburg....... 88⅜	200 do.......s3. 36⅛
700 Western Union... 73¼	900 Lake Shore...... 73⅛
400 do........ 73⅛	300 do.......b3. 73⅛
200 do.......b3. 73⅛	400 do........ 73
20 New-Jersey Cen..106½	300 do.......s3. 73
200 Pacific Mail...... 44⅝	100 do.......b3. 73⅛
200 do.......b3. 44⅞	100 do........ 73
500 do........ 44¾	200 Union Pac....b3. 27¾
100 Rock Island...... 99	300 do........ 27¾
400 Erie Railway...... 32½	100 North-west..b. c. 38¾
100 do.......s3. 32⅜	400 do........ 38⅝
600 St. Paul........ 36	500 do........ 38½
100 do........ 35⅞	200 Del. Lack. & W...107½
100 St. Paul Pref...... 54½	

WEDNESDAY, July 29—P. M.

The Wall Street Markets have been devoid of interest to-day, and beyond the fact that a renewal of activity and some strength is beginning to be developed, there is no especial feature to be chronicled. The completion of the Funded Loan negotiations has had a healthy stimulatory effect, and the result of the transactions gives satisfaction in all the best financial and commercial circles, and is construed as being the strongest possible evidence of the good standing of our National credit. With few exceptions the rejected bidders themselves state that they are pleased at the outcome of Secretary Bristow's initial project in finance, and, while they feel that the rejection of their proposals has been counteractive of their immediate interests, they expect to reap the benefit of the negotiation in an improved, strong, and extended Fall and Winter's business. The great success which Secretary Bristow has achieved in placing this large balance of the loan, so cheaply and with so little future responsibility to the Government, as contrasted with Mr. Boutwell's heavy and expensive method of disposing of the first instalment of the same loan, is largely commented on, as the saving to the Government is equal to about 1½ ₱ cent. But among the leading banking-houses the strong point made in favor of the negotiation is that it has been effected with so little disturbance in the markets for Gold and Foreign Exchange. While it is, in fact, erroneous to suppose that these markets should be unsettled by it, considering that the Loan is not, in fact, a new one, but merely the covering of an old Loan with a new bond, there were many who anticipated a decline in Gold to 108, and possibly to a lower point, and that Exchanges would be correspondingly affected. The men of Wall street, however, are always ready to use any fact or any rumor for effect, and it was but natural that, in the light of former experiences, they should anticipate, or talk as though they anticipated, an upsetting of everything by so colossal a transaction as the one just now completed, and which but faintly rippled the markets. Whatever influence it exerted was purely sympathetic, and Gold at once began to recover, closing ⅜ higher than the price at the opening, and ¼ stronger than in the last sales on Tuesday. This Loan has been put on the market at a very fortuitous period, money being extremely abundant for investment, both in America and in Europe, and just as the country is emerging from the shadow of last year's panic to engage in what promises to be an active and healthy Fall business.

On the Stock Exchange, to-day, there was a decided improvement on the lethargic state of affairs which have ruled during the past four or five days, the volume of business being larger and prices higher and firm. The total sales reached 76,000 shares, Lake Shore, Union Pacific, and Western Union taking the lead. The early dealings evidenced an advance of ¼ to ¾ ₱ cent., as follows: Lake Shore, ¾; Union Pacific, ⅝; Western Union, ½; Erie, St. Paul, and North-western Common, each ⅜; Rock Island, New-York Central, and Wabash, ¼ each. In the afternoon dealings prices were strong, and at and after the Second Board a further advance of ⅛ to ¼ followed, but this improvement was lost at the close. As a result of the day's business the general list showed a gain of ⅛ to ¾ ₱ cent., the most decided improvement being in Lake Shore, St. Paul, New-York Central, Union Pacific, Wabash, and Erie. Gold was down to 109 at the opening, but at once rose to 109⅛@109¼, and closed at 109⅜, the highest point of the day. Rates for carrying were 1@2 ₱ cent., and "flat," for borrowing. The Assistant Treasurer paid out $199,000 for interest, $48,000 in redemption of called 5-20s, and received $384,000 for Customs duties. The shipment of Specie by to-day's steamers for Europe amounted to $177,063 in silver bars. The engagements for to-morrow's steamers aggregate $300,000 in gold coin. The Assistant Treasurer will sell $1,000,000 gold to-morrow, making the fifth and last installment of that amount under the Treasury orders for July. The business at the Gold Exchange Bank covered clearances to the amount of $48,903,000; gold balances, $1,638,852; currency balances, $1,832,375. The Clearing-house makes the following statement for the day: Currency exchanges, $41,811,986; currency balances, $2,457,459; gold exchanges, $5,077,239; gold balances, $1,329,405. Government bonds were quiet and firm throughout the day, with some especial inquiry for the gold-bearing issues and a fractional improvement in prices of some of the favorite investment grades. Railway Mortgages were tolerably active in the early dealings and firm to the close, Union Pacifics being the feature. Incomes sold at 80 at the First Board, and immediately thereafter advanced to 81, and at the Second Board sold for 81½. Land Grants brought 81; Firsts, 82⅝, 83, and, finally, 83½; and the new issue of Sinking Funds, put on the market last week, 66@67. State Securities were steady with limited dealings, the day's sales amounting to but $36,000; Tennessee Sixes, old series, ex coupon, brought 54, and Sixes, new series, 53¾; South Carolina new Sixes sold at 20. Bank Shares were wholly neglected, the only sale reported being six shares of Commerce at 119.

Advices from London received late in the afternoon announce that the parties who had been arraigned before the Lord Mayor charged with issuing and circulating false news in relation to the Erie Railway Company through the so-called "Erie circular," and whose examination has been pending for some weeks, have been committed for trial at the Old Bailey. The laws of the State of New-York at the last session of the Legislature were so amended that a similar prosecution will lie here against parties similarly engaged to those in London.

Closing Quotations—JULY 29.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
U. S. new 5s, coup., 1881	113½	113⅜
U. S. 5-20, coup., 1862	113¼	113¼
U. S. 5-20, coup., 1867	117½	117⅝
American Gold	109⅛	109⅜
Bills on Lon., 60 ds.	$4 87@$4 87½	$4 87@$4 87½
N. Y. Central and Hudson	99¾	100¼
Chicago and Rock Island	98⅝	99
Pacific Mail	44½	44¾
St. Paul Common	35⅛	35⅞
St. Paul Preferred	54	54½
Western Union	72⅞	73⅛
Union Pacific	27⅛	27¾
Lake Shore	72⅜	73⅛
Toledo and Wabash	35⅝	36⅛
North-western Common	38⅜	38¾
North-western Preferred	54¾	54¾
Delaware and Lackawanna	107¼	107½
Central of New-Jersey	106	106⅛
Panama	111½	111⅝
Erie	32	32⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	25½	25½
C., C. and Indiana Central	17½	17
Harlem	125	125

The extreme range of prices in Stocks and the total sales of Shares were as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Sales.
N. Y. Central & Hudson	100⅛	99¾	1,800
Lake Shore	73¼	72½	19,500
North-western	39	38¼	4,000
North-western Preferred	55½	55½	100
Rock Island	99⅛	98⅝	2,100
Pacific Mail	44⅞	44½	2,600
St. Paul	36¼	35⅜	4,800
St. Paul Preferred	54⅝	54½	200
Ohios	25¾	25½	300
Western Union	73⅜	72¾	15,900
Wabash	36½	35½	4,100
Union Pacific	27⅞	26¾	10,700
C., C. & I. C.	17¼	16⅞	800
Panama	111⅝	111⅝	200
New-Jersey Central	105¾	105¾	200
Delaware, Lack. & West.	107½	107½	200
Total sales			76,100

The latest quotations of prices for Government Bonds are as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	117½	118
6s, 1881, Registered	117	117¼
6s, 1881, Coupon	118½	119
5-20s, 1862, Registered		113¼
5-20s, 1862, Coupons		113¾
5-20s, 1864, Registered	114½	115
5-20s, 1864, Coupons	115¾	115⅞
5-20s, 1865, Registered	115¼	115½
5-20s, 1865, Coupons	116¾	117
5-20s, 1865, New Registered	115¼	115½
5-20s, 1865, Coupons	116⅛	116½
5-20s, 1867, Registered	115⅝	115⅞
5-20s, 1867, Coupons	117½	117¾
5-20s, 1868, Registered	116	116¼
5-20s, 1868, Coupons	118	118¼
10-40s, Registered	112¾	113
10-40s, Coupons	113½	113¾
5s, 1881, Registered	111⅝	111⅞
5s, 1881, Coupons	113¼	113⅜
Central Pacific Gold Bonds	88⅝	89
Western Pacific Gold Bonds	80	80½

The following are the bids made at the Exchange Board for various State Securities:

Alabama 8s, '86	45	H. & St. Jo. due '86.	92
California 7s	112	H. & St. Jo. due '87.	92
Conn. 6s	103	N. Y. 6s, G. R., '87	109½
Georgia 6s	74½	N. Y. 6s, G. C., '87	109½
Ga. 7s, new bds	89	N. Y. 6s, G. L., '83	109½
Ga. 7s, indorsed	80	N.C. 6s, old, J. & Ju.	18
Ga. 7s, Gold Bds	82	N. C. 6s, Apr. & Oct.	18
Indiana 5s	101	N.C.6s, N.C.R., J.&J.	40
Ill. coup. 6s, '77	100	N.C.6s, N.C.R., A.&O.	40
Ill. coup. 6s, '79	100	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., C.,	
Kentucky 6s	97½	off Jan. & July	25
Louisiana 6s	20	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., C.,	
La. 8s, Levee bds	22	off Apr. & Oct.	25
Mich. 6s, '78-79	100	Ohio 6s, '75	98
Mich. 6s, '83	100	Ohio 6s, '81	102
Mich. 7s, '90	100	Ohio 6s, '86	104
Mo. 6s, due in '74	99½	R. I. 6s	101
Mo. 6s, due in '75	97¾	South Car. 6s	25
Mo. 6s, due in '76	97½	S. C. 6s, Jan. & Ju.	17
Mo. 6s, due in '77	95½	S. C. 6s, Apr. & Oct.	17
Mo. 6s, due in '78	95	S. C. 6s, Fund.Act'66.	20
Mo. 6s, due in '79	93	S. C. 6s, Non-Fund.B.	5
L.B.,due'81to 91 incl.	92¾	Va. 6s, old	28
Asyl.or Un'y due'92.	90	Va. 6s, Con. Bds	52

And the following for Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Susq. 1st Bds.	101½	Buff. & Erie New B.	97
Alb. & Susq. 2d Bds.	100	Buff. & State Line 7s.	95
B.,C.R.& M.1st, 7s, g.	56	Lake Shore Div. Bds.	97
Ches. & O. 6s, 1st	48	Lake Shore C. C 1st.	95
Chicago & Alton 1st.	103½	Lake Shore C. R. 1st.	95
Chicago & Alt. Inc.	95	Lake Shore C. C. 2d.	90
Joliet & Chi. 1st	105	N. Y. C. 6s, '87	92½
St. L., J. & C. 1st	96	N. Y. C. 6s, R. E.	89
Chi., R. I. & P.	103¼	N. Y. C. 7s, '76	102¼
Cen. R. of N. J. 1st n.	106	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, C.	104
Cen. of N. J. C.Conv.	102	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, R.	104
Amer. D. & Im. Bds.	98	H. R. 7s 2d S. F., '85	104
M. & S.P.1st,8s,P.D.	107	Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75	101½
M.&S.P.1st7 3-10P.D.	91	Har. 1st 7s, C.	105
M. & S. P. 1st, M. I.		Ohio & Miss. C. S. F.	90
& M. D.	70	Cen. Pac. Gold Bds.	88½
M.&St.P. 1st,H.&D.	65	North Mo. 1st	98½
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	104	West. Pac. Bds	75
Chi. & N. W. 1st	100	Union Pac. 1st Bds.	82¾
Chi. & N. W. C.G.B.	78	Union Pac. L. G. 7s.	80¾
Galena & Chi. Ex.	103½	Union Pac. Inc. 10s.	81
Chicago & Mil. 1st	90½	Union Pac. S. F.	66½
C.,C.,C.&I.1st,7s,S.F.	100½	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st	81
Del., L. & W. 1st	103	P. R. of Mo. 1st C.B.	60
D., L. & W. 7s, Conv.	104	P., F. W. & C. 1st	104
Morris & Essex 1st.	104½	P., F. W. & C. 2d	99
Morris & Essex 2d	103	P., F. W. & C. 3d	96
Erie 1st Ext.	102½	Cleve. & P. 3d	101⅛
Erie 3d, 7s, '83	96½	C., C. & Ind. C. 1st.	81½
Erie 4th, 7s, '80	96	St. L. & I. M. 1st	92
Erie 5th, 7s, 88	92	Alton & T. H. 1st	102
Mich. So. 7 ₱ ct. 2d.	99⅛	Alton & T. H. 2d, Pf.	88
M. S.& N.I.S.F.7₱c.	102½	Tol., P. & W., E. D.	79½
Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	100	Tol. & W. 1st, S.L.D.	78
Cleve. & Tol. New B.	97	Tol. & W. 2d	78
Cl., P. & A. Old Bd.	98½	Gt. West. 1st, '88	91
C., P. & A. New. Bs.	97½	Pekin, Lin. & D. 1st.	73

And the following for City Bank Shares:

America	146	Mechanics'	133
American Exch.	110¼	Mercantile	114
Central National	99	Merchants'	119
City	300	Merchants' Exch.	106½
Commerce	117¼	New-York	120
Corn Exchange	120	Ninth National	100
First National	200	Pacific	165
Fulton	150	Phenix	98
Gallatin National	130	Republic	108
Gold Exchange	110	St. Nicholas	109
Hanover	100	State of New-York	110½
Importers & Traders'	190	Union	137
Irving	125		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—JULY 29.

Telegraphed to E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	102	....
City 6s, new	104⅜	104½
Camden and Amboy	124¾	125½
Pennsylvania Central	99¾	100
Reading	111¾	112
Lehigh Valley	61	61⅛
Catawissa Preferred	42	42⅛
Philadelphia and Erie	18½	19½
Northern Central	34	35½
Lehigh Navigation	44⅜	44½
Lehigh Gold Loan	95½	95⅞

The coupons of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Mississippi Central Railroad Company, maturing Aug. 1, will be paid, on and after that date, by the New-Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago Rail-road Company, at their office, No. 20 Nassau street, New-York.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company gives notice that the Coupons of Sinking Fund Bonds maturing Sept. 1, proximo, and of Income Bonds presented for exchange, will be paid, on and after Aug. 1, without rebate, by Morton, Bliss & Co., New-York.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

Principal and Interest in Gold.

First Mortgage Bonds of the Vermont Division of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad Trunk Line, with Traffic Guarantee of Eastern Railroad Company, of Massachusetts, for sale by

Fairbanks & Co., 311 Broadway, N. Y. | Fairbanks, Brown & Co., 2 Milk st., Boston.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 29, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	16	Resin, bbls.	3,530
Bees-wax, pks.	9	Oil-cake, pks.	1,325
Cotton, bales	538	Pork, pks.	368
Copper, bbls.	116	Beef, pks.	82
Dried Fruit, pks.	15	Cut-meats, pks.	112
Eggs, bbls.	1,105	Grease, pks.	20
Flour, bbls.	11,492	Lard, pks.	433
Wheat, bushels	38,592	Stearine, pks.	71
Corn, bushels	341,666	Butter, pks.	2,362
Oats, bushels	1,580	Cheese, pks.	19,050
Beans, bbls.	198	Tallow, pks.	60
Corn-meal, bbls.	600	Pea-nuts, bags	26
Hops, bales	98	Rice, pks.	116
Hides, No.	24	Starch, bxs.	1,739
Hides, bales	113	Tea, half chests	10,465
Leather, sides	6,026	Tobacco, hhds.	1,555
Moss, bales	19	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	1,361
Spirits Turp., bbls.	928	Whisky, bbls.	236
Crude Turp., bbls.	88	Wool, bales	818

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pearl streets, were as follows:

By the bark Sea Mew, for Liverpool—578 bxs. Resin, 16,417 bushels Corn, 2,337 Staves, 715 casks Oil-cake.

By the steamer State of Pennsylvania, for Glasgow—825 bags Oil-cake, 17,542 bushels Wheat, 1,719 bbls. Flour, 800 bags Bran, 24,111 bushels Corn, 51 cases Handles, 4 cases Stearine, 48 bbls. Fish-oil, 250 puncheons Molasses, 312 bxs. Cheese, 234 pks. Butter, 20 hhds. Bark, 47 bales Hog's Hair, 70 tcs. Tallow.

By the bark Giacomino, for Dunkirk—28,350 bushels Corn.

By the steamer India, for Glasgow—34,776 bushels Corn, 196 hhds. Tobacco, 2 tcs. Tobacco, 98 bxs. Bacon, 25 hhds. Tallow, 3 cases Flavine, 1,150 bxs. Cheese, 10,500 bushels Wheat, 3,200 bbls. Flour, 31 bags Waste.

By the brig Clarabelle, for Valencia—1,170 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig Brisk, for Hull—1,815 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig Margarida, for Oporto—20 hhds. Tallow, 400 bbls. Tallow, 400 bbls. Resin, 12,569 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer Hohenzollern, for Bremen—214 bales Tobacco, 2 cases Cigars, 110 cases Starch, 40 cases Cedar-wood, 500 tcs. Lard, 4,124 bxs. Cheese, 364 cases Tobacco, 311 hhds. Tobacco, 6 pks. Milk, 109 bxs. Bacon, 120 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 2,829 bags Corn, 1,568 bags Wheat, 391 bags Rye.

By the brig Tubal Cain, for Cette—899 hhds. Tallow, 15,840 Staves.

By the ship Star of the West, for Shanghai—110 cases Clocks, 140 cases Stones, 31 cases Tobacco, 124 pks. Hardware, 100 bbls. Resin, 22,000 cases Refined Petroleum, 10 pks. Furniture, 668 tons Coal, 50 bbls. Pitch, 161 pks. Glassware, 100 cases Slates, 49 pks. Pumps.

ASHES—Are in slack request, with Pots quoted at $6 50@$6 75; Pearls at $9 ₱ 100 lbs.

BEES-WAX—Has been quiet since our last at 30c.@32½c. for Yellow.

COAL—Has been in limited demand, with House Cannel quoted steady at $18@$19; do. Gas Cannel, $11; Cumberland Soft at $7, and Anthracite at $5@$6 ₱ ton. At auction 25,000 tons Scranton sold at a slight advance in prices, ranging from $4 72½@$5 77½, as against $4 57½@$5 65 at the June sale.

COFFEE—Dull, yet held firmly; quotations nominally as in our last.

COTTON—Has been in quite moderate demand, almost wholly for spinning purposes, at unchanged prices; sales, 957 bales, all to spinners. There has been a fairly active movement reported for forward delivery at an advance of 1-16c.@⅛c. ₱ lb. Sales have been reported since our last of 16,200 bales, (of which 2,100 bales were on last evening, and 14,100 bales to-day,) and 2,500 bales at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with August options closing at 16 3-32c. @16⅛c.; September, 16 15-32c.@16½c.; October, 16½c.@16 17-32c.; November, 16 7-16c.@16 15-32c.; December, 16 7-16c.@16 15-32c. ₱ lb. The receipts at this port to-day were 538 bales, including 33 bales from Norfolk, 199 bales from Savannah, 303 bales from Charleston, and 3 bales per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 504 bales, and thus far this week 2,645 bales, against 3,856 bales same time last week, and since the 1st of September last, 3,754,908 bales, against 3,547,527 bales the previous season. Consolidated (four days) exports to Great Britain, 4,308 bales; to the Continent, — bales; stock in New-York, 103,424 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 180,912 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Ala.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
Good Ordinary	15⅛	15¼	15½	15½
Strict Good Ordinary	15⅝	15¾	15 15-16	15 15-16
Low Middling	16⅛	16¼	16½	16½
Middling	17	17⅛	17⅜	17⅜
Good Middling	18¼	18⅜	18⅝	18⅝

EGGS—Have been offered rather more freely, and have been in moderate request, within the range of 19c.@25c. for ordinary to extra choice, with the main dealings reported in stock available at from 20c.@22c. for fair to prime.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A limited trade has been reported in State and Western Flour, the offerings of which have been more liberal, as a rule, giving buyers the advantage as to values. The main call has been for job lots of stock, wanted for home use. The sales since our last have been 9,750 bbls. of all grades, including Sour Flour at $5 25@$6 25; poor to choice No.2 at $3 55@$4 35; inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $4 60@$5 25, chiefly at $4 90@$5 15; inferior to choice Extra State at $5 40@$6, chiefly at $5 50@$5 75; choice to very fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $6@$6 75; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $5 25@$6, chiefly at $5 50@$5 65; poor to choice round-hoop Ohio, $5 50@$6, mainly at $5 65@$5 85; poor to very good Minnesot Extra, for shipping, at $5 60@$6 15; and trade and family Extras within the previous range.... Southern Flour has been dull and heavy. Sales have been reported since our last of 675 bbls., in lots, at $5 50@$7 for poor to choice Shipping, and $7 10@$10 50 for ordinary to choice Family Extra, ₱ bbl. Canada Flour dull and nominal....Rye Flour continues in good demand at from $5 20@$6 50 for fine to very choice Superfine; sales, 550 bbls., chiefly at $6 35@$6 60 ₱ bbl....Corn-meal has been less active since the free dealing mentioned in our last. Prices, however, have been without further important change. We quote at $3 50@$4 20 for very inferior to very choice Yellow Western; $4 75@$4 ₱ for Jersey, and $4 60@$4 65 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of 825 bbls.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been very quiet since our last. Prime samples have been offered reservedly, and holders have been claiming full prices, thus checking business. Shippers have been bidding 1c.@2c. a bushel under asking rates. There has been rather more inquiry for Winter Wheat, both old and new, chiefly for export, but at lower figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 67,000 bushels at $1 33@$1 38 for No. 1 Spring, ordinary to very choice, car lots; $1 33@$1 35 for No. 2 Milwaukee, do., car stock, with $1 33 bid for full lots, in store and afloat, and $1 35 asked; $1 31@$1 32½ for Mixed Spring, and $1 27@$1 29 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, car lots; $1 23@$1 35 for ungraded Spring; $1 27@$1 32 for Red and Amber Western, part from store; $1 30@$1 33½ for new Red Western and Southern, chiefly at $1 32 for new Red Western, and $145, in part, for new White Southern....Corn has been quoted about 1½c. ₱ bushel higher, on reduced offerings of prime stock, but has been less active. The export demand has been less urgent. Sales have been reported of 105,000 bushels at 78½c.@80c. for poor to choice Mixed Western, chiefly at 79½c.@80c. for prime to choice, (which were the closing figures,) and 79c. for fair average stock; 80c.@81c. for Yellow Western, and 87c., in part, for White do....Rye, Barley, and Malt quiet at about former figures....Oats have been much dearer, on light offerings, and have been in brisk request, closing buoyantly. Sales have been reported of 74,000 bushels at 75c.@76½c. for Mixed Western, in store and afloat, chiefly at 75c. for prime, in store, and 78c.@80c. for White do., mainly at 80c., in store....Feed wanted and quoted strong, within the range of $20@$23 ₱ ton.

GUNNY CLOTH—Sales 500 rolls Domestic at 13½c.; market firm, but quiet.

HAY AND STRAW—Bale Hay has been in fair demand and quoted steady, with shipping stock, poor to prime, quoted at 70c.@$1, and the range of retailing qualities at from $1 10@$1 35 ₱ 100 lbs. Clover Hay, 70c.@75c. Straw has been moderately sought after, with Oat quoted unsettled within the range of 75c.@90c., and Rye at 40c.@65c. ₱ 100 lbs. Some new Hay coming in, and sales in progress at 75c.@$1.

HEMP—Of Jute Butts, further sales of 2,000 bales were reported at 2¾c.@2⅞c., currency, ₱ lb. Market firm, but otherwise inactive.

HIDES—Steady on a moderate trade; sales 2,000 Buenos Ayres and 200 Dry Texas on private terms.

HOPS—Have been slow of sale, as a rule, with prices quoted somewhat irregular, within the previous range. American, new, good to choice, quoted at 20c.@25c.; American, new, low to fair, 10c.@15c.; Yearlings, 13c.@20c.; Olds, 8c.@10c.; Bavarians, (genuine,) 20c.@25c.; Bavarians, (patent.) 18c.@20c.; English, 18c.@28c.; Belgians, (nominal,) 12c.@17c.; Californians, 20c.@27½c. ₱ lb.

LEATHER—There has been a moderately active business reported in the leading kinds of stock, with the more desirable qualities quoted firm. We quote Sole thus: Hemlock tannages, light, 27c.@27½c. for Buenos Ayres; 25½c.@26c. for Orinoco, and 26c. for California; Medium, 29c.@30c. for Buenos Ayres, 26c.@27½c. for Orinoco, and 28c.@28½c. for California Heavy. 23½c.@29½c. for Buenos Ayres, 26½c.@27c. for Orinoco, and 27½c.@28½c. for California; good damaged stock, 23c.@26c.; poor do., 17c.@20c. ₱ lb.... Crop Slaughter thus: Light Backs, 36c.@38c.; Middle Backs, 37c.@40c.; Light Crop, 32c.@35c.; Middle Crop, 34c.@36c.; Heavy Crop, 35c.@36½c. ₱ lb....Texas thus: Light, 32c.@34c.; Middle and Over Crop, 33c.@36c.; Bellies, 17c.@20c.; Rough Hemlock, 27c.@31c.; Rough Oak, 32c.@33c. ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Steady, but quiet; 300 hhds. mixed stock reported sold at 38c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin dull and rather lower, with Strained quoted at $2 20, and good Strained at $2 25@$2 30; sales, 300 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $4@$5, ₱ 280 lbs....Tar and Pitch unchanged....Spirits Turpentine very quiet; merchantable quoted at 35c.@35½c. ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been more active, but steady rates. Sales, 5,000 bbls., in bulk, early delivery, at 5c.; 10,000 bbls., July and August, and 10,000 bbls., August, at 5c. ₱ gallon....Refined quiet; quoted here at 11⅞c.; and at Philadelphia, 11⅞c., early deliveries. ....Refined, in cases, 16¾c.@17c....Naphtha, 7¼c.@7½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very dull, for early delivery; the high prices asked checking business. Sales have been confined to small lots of Western Mess within the range of $21 75@$22; and Prime Mess on the basis of $19 50....And for forward delivery, of Western Mess, only 500 bbls. August option sold at $22; with September quoted at $22@$22 25 ₱ bbl....Dressed Hogs in request at from 9c.@9¼c. for City....Cut-meats, firm and wanted; 35,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, sold at 11c.; with sundry lots of other City bulk stock within the previous range....Bacon quiet, with sales reported of only 50 bxs. City Long Clear, at 11c., at which a fair offering of stock was noted....Lard has been offered less freely and quoted again higher, on a moderately active movement, closing, however, in favor of buyers. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 1,000 tcs. Western Steam at 12⅞c., which rate was the asking price at the close; 500 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 12¾c.; and small lots of Refined on the basis of 13⅜c. for Continental lots. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 2,000 tcs. August options, at 12¾c.@12⅞c., closing at 12⅞c.; 5,500 tcs. September at 13c.@13 3-16c., closing at 13 3-16c.; and 750 tcs., sellers' options, remainder of the year, at 10⅝c. ₱ lb....Beef has been quiet at unaltered rates. We quote at from $11 50@$13 50 for Plain Mess; $13 50@$15 for Extra Mess; $20@$22 for Prime Mess; $24 for India Mess; $25@$26 for Extra do. ₱ tierce; sales, 50 bbls. Beef Hams at $16@$22 for Southern, and $27 for best Summer-cured. Western—The poorer qualities offering most freely and not wanted....Butter has been comparatively dull within the previous range. We quote the range on firkins, tubs, and pails from 22c.@31c. for ordinary to very choice State and near-by products; 31c.@33c. for extra choice; 16c.@21c. for ordinary to very choice Western, and 24c.@27c. for fancy do.... A very good demand prevails for Cheese, largely on export account, at very firm rates. Offerings of Western light Factory, fair to fancy, quoted at 11c.@13¼c., chiefly at 11½c.@13c. for good to choice; State Dairy, 7c.@11½c., Western, 6c.@11½c. ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Of Calcutta Linseed no further sales have been reported, and quotations are nominal in the absence of stock. Market otherwise quiet; prices quoted steady. Rough Flax has been quoted on the basis of $2 05@$2 10. Clover at 10c.@10½c.; Timothy at $3 30@$3 40 ₱ bushel.

SOAP—Has been in more request, in a jobbing way, with Castile at 9c.@9¼c., currency; Colgate's Pale at 7½c.; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do. at 6½c., less usual discount.

SKINS—There has been a moderate inquiry noted for supplies at generally firm prices. We quote Deer thus: Honduras, 62½c.; Vera Cruz, 60c.; Guatemala, 65c.; Central American, trimmed, 60c.; Central American, not trimmed, 55c.; Sisal, 61c.; Angostura, 48c.; Para, 65c.; Puerto Cabello, 52½c.@55c., currency, ₱ lb.; Tampico Goat, 57½c.; Matamoras, 57½c.; Buenos Ayres, 47½c.; Payta, 45c.@50c.; Curacoa, 52c.; Cape, 38c.@42c.; Madras, ₱ skin, 50c.; Patna, 34c.@37½c., currency, ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Raw has been quite moderately sought after at unaltered rates. Sales 865 hhds. very common to scant good Refining Cuba at 7¼c.@8c.; chiefly fully fair to scant good at 7⅞c.@8c. ₱ lb. We quote fair Refining at 7 13-16c.; good do., 8 1-16c.; prime do., 8 3-16c.; fair to very choice Grocery do., 8¼c.@8⅞c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8½c.@8 9-16c.; Centrifugal stock at 8¼c.@9¼c.; Manila bags, 7⅛c.@7¾c.; Molasses Sugar, 6¾c.@7¾c.; Melado, 4½c.@6½c.; Refined Sugars have been more inquired for and quoted firmer, with Crushed quoted at 10⅞c.; Powdered at 11c.; Granulated at 10⅞c.@11c.; A's at 10c.@10½c., and Yellow at 8¾c.@9⅞c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been moderately active, but at easier prices. Sales equal to 320,000 lbs. common to strictly prime at 7½c.@8c. ₱ lb....Stearine quiet but stiffly held at 15½c. for the best City, and 15c. for the best Western. Sales 240 tcs. inferior stock at 10¼c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been in comparatively slack request, with prices, however, quoted steady. We quote: Gunpowder, common to choicest, 40c.@$1 45; Hyson, common to choicest, 30c.@$1 05; Young Hyson, common to choicest, 30c.@$1 28; Hyson Skin, common to finest, 22c.@35c.; Twankay, common to finest, 22c.@35c.; Oolong, common to choicest, 24c.@$1 25; Souchong, common to finest, 30c.@95c.; Congo, common to finest, 30c.@95c.; Uncolored Japan, common to finest, 35c.@$1, ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Again higher and in good demand; 350 bbls. sold at $1 04 ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The general market has been quoted somewhat firm. Berth freights, however, have been less active, the Grain and Provision engagements having been comparatively limited. Tobacco offering rather more freely. In the chartering line, the feature has been a livelier inquiry for tonnage suited to the Petroleum trade, chiefly for the Continent and the Baltic, at about former figures. Vessels were in moderate request for the Tobacco, Guano, and Lumber trades, and in some demand for general cargo....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain at 7d. ₱ standard bushel; 1,500 bushels do., at 7½d. ₱ bushel; 400 hhds. Tobacco at 30s.; 25 tons Syrup at 30s.; and 1,800 pks. Provisions at 40s.@45s. Also, a British steam-ship, 667 tons, and another 671 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John, on the basis of 85s.; a ship, 1,000 tons, a bark, 502 tons, and a brig, 192 tons, with do., from do., same rate; a ship, 1,081 tons, with Deals and Birch, from do., at 83s. 9d., and 40s.; a bark, 498 tons, with Deals, reported from Port Medway, at 80s.; a bark, 914 tons, with do., from Miramichi, at 80s. ....For London by steam, 500 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 4½d. ₱ bbl.; and 4,000 Bushels Grain at 7d. ₱ bushel....For Glasgow, by steam, 1,600 pks. Provisions and 75 pks. Tallow on private terms.... For Cork and orders, an Italian brig, 501 tons, hence, with about 3,200 quarters Grain on private terms; quoted at 5s. 4½d.@5s. 9d. ₱ quarter....For Antwerp, by steam, 20,000 bushels Grain, reported on private terms....For Bremen, by steam, 5,500 bushels Corn, 4,800 bushels Wheat, and 1,500 bushels Rye at 11d. ₱ bushel, 600 pks. Lard and Bacon at 30s. ₱ ton, 1,000 pks. Tobacco, on the basis of 35s. for hhds., and 250 pks. Merchandise at current rates; also a British ship, 946 tons, hence with about 6,500 bbls. Crude Petroleum at 4s. 6d., and a British bark, 862 tons, hence with about 5,600 bbls. Petroleum at 4s. 4½d., and a bark, hence with about 4,300 bbls do. at 4s. 3d ₱ bbl....For Rotterdam a British bark, 662 tons, with about 4,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. ₱ bbl. ....For Cronstadt, an American ship, 759 tons, hence, with about 4,700 bbls. Crude Petroleum, reported at 6s. ₱ bbl....For Riga, an American ship, 508 tons, hence with about 3,400 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 9d. ₱ bbl....For Alicante or Valencia, an American bark, 354 tons, hence with equal to about 2,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 5s. ₱ bbl., and 25c. for cases.... For Genoa, an Italian brig, 379 tons, hence with about 2,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, on private terms, quoted at about 5s. ₱ bbl....For Trieste, an American brig, (now at Boston,) with Tobacco, from Richmond and City Point, on private terms....For Montreal, a British bark, 613 tons, with general cargo, from Liverpool, reported at £550; and, with Lumber, from Montreal, for Callao, at 75s.; and with Guano, from Chincha Islands, for a Spanish port, reported at 75s....For the River Platte, a bark, with Lumber, from Montreal, reported at $20....For Rio Janeiro, a German bark, 339 tons, (now here,) with a full cargo of Flour, from Richmond, at $1 25 ₱ bbl....For a Spanish port direct, a British bark, 942 tons, and another, 914 tons, with Guano, from the Chincha Islands, reported at 75s....For Aspinwall, an American bark, 521 tons, with Coal, from Rondout, at $5 ₱ ton, ($1 of which in gold,) and back, with Lumber from Pensacola, at $10; and an American brig, 320 tons, with Coal, from Rondout, at $5 50.($1 in gold)....For Bermuda, a schooner, with Lumber, reported from St. John, at $7....For Demerara, a schooner, 123 tons, reported from St. John, at $1,200....For Barbados and a market, a schooner, with Lumber, reported from St. John, at current rates. ....For St. John, N. F., two brigs, 331 and 161 tons, and a schooner, 154 tons, hence, with general cargo, within the range of 35c.@45c., closing at 40c.@45c. ₱ bbl....For New-York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore, an American brig, 424 tons, with Fruit, &c., from Sicily, at $3,200....For a Sound port, a schooner, with Lumber, from Charleston, at $9.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 30, 1874.

There was a fair condition of trade in Horned Cattle on this forenoon; prices ranged from 8c.@12¼c. ₱ lb., weights from 6 to 9 cwt. on 55 lbs. to 58 lbs. to the cwt. net. Milch Cows sold at $67 ₱ head; trade slow. Veals of smooth quality were free of sale from 7c.@9½c. ₱ lb. Grass Calves fair from 4¼c.@6c. ₱ lb. Sheep brisk from 4⅜c.@6½c. ₱ lb. Lambs dull from 6⅞c.@8¾c. ₱ lb. Live Hogs not on sale; City Dressed inactive from 9c.@9¼c. ₱ lb.

SALES.

At One Hundreth Street Yards.—W. Siegel sold for self 135 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 77 good Illinois Steers from 12c.@12¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt. S. J. Clark sold for self 4 Illinois Bulls at 3⅜c. ₱ lb., gross weight 1,250 lbs. ₱ head. T. Gilles sold for self 105 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₱ lb., weights from 6½ to 6¾ cwt.; 121 choice Illinois Steers at 12¾c. ₱ lb., weight 8¼ cwt. S. Ulery sold for J. and T. Goff 120 good Kentucky Steers on private terms, weight 9 cwt. Burchard & Merritt sold for Boukin & Co. 25 choice Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7¾ cwt., scant; 25 choice Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ₱ lb., and 50c. off ₱ head, weight 7¾ cwt., scant; 52 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₱ lb., and $1 off ₱ head, weight 6¾ cwt., scant; J. Wheeler sold for J. C. Eastman 70 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; J. C. Eastman sold for self 138 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ₱ lb., weights from 6¾ cwt. to 7¼ cwt.; 128 good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 74 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 126 coarse but fat Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt., strong; 114 good Illinois Steers with a choice to from 12c. to 12¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—Hume & Elliott sold 26 Michigan Sheep, weight 1,800 lbs., at 5⅛c. ₱ lb.; 92 Michigan Sheep, weight 6,920 lbs., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 21 Michigan Sheep, weight 1,580 lbs., at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 166 Ohio Sheep, weight 15,550 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 19 Ohio Sheep, weight 2,340 lbs., at 6½c. ₱ lb.; 64 Pennsylvania Lambs, weight 4,350 lbs., at 8¼c. ₱ lb.; 174 Pennsylvania Lambs, weight 10,690 lbs., at 8½c. ₱ lb.; 6 Pennsylvania Lambs, weight 380 lbs., at 8¾c. ₱ lb.; 88 State Lambs, weight 5,550 lbs., at 8½c. ₱ lb.; 1 Grass Calf, weight 170 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 70 Veals, weight 1,180 lbs., at 7c. ₱ lb.; 35 Veals, weight 5,380 lbs., at 9c. ₱ lb.; 13 Veals, weight 2,02[illegible] lbs., at 9½c. ₱ lb.; 2 Veals, weight 260 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 10 Veals, weight 1,220 lbs., at 8½c. ₱ lb. S. McGraw sold 8 Beeves, mixed Steers and Heifers, weight 5,680 lbs., at 4¼c. ₱ lb.; 5 Cows, and 3 Calves included for $335; 2 Veals, weight 280 lbs., at 8½c. ₱ lb.; 26 Veals, weight 5,910 lbs., at 8½c. ₱ lb. J. Kirby sold 5 Sheep, weight 490 lbs., at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 110 Sheep, weight 8,950 lbs., at 5⅜c. ₱ lb.; 35 Sheep, weight 2,820 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 84 Lambs, weight 5,630 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 46 Lambs, weight 2,710 lbs., at 8¼c. ₱ lb.; 32 Lambs, weight 2,090 lbs., at 9c. ₱ lb.; 49 Calves, weight 9,510 lbs., at 4¼c. ₱ lb.; 35 Calves, weight 6,700 lbs., at 4⅜c. ₱ lb.; 40 Calves, weight 7,580 lbs., at 4½c. ₱ lb.; 1 Calf, weight 260 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 4 Veals, weight 585 lbs., at 7c. ₱ lb.; 2 Veals, weight 270 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market—Judd & Buckingham sold 190 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,080 lbs., at 4⅜c. ₱ lb.; 203 Ohio Sheep, weight 17,840 lbs., at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 212 Sheep, weight 20,790 lbs., at 5⅞c. ₱ lb.; 73 Kentucky Sheep, weight 7,380 lbs., at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 31 Kentucky Sheep, weight 3,020 lbs., at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 189 Kentucky Lambs, weight 9,540 lbs., at 7c. ₱ lb.; 375 Kentucky Lambs, weight 24,520 lbs., at 7½c. ₱ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending July 27, 1874: 773 head of Horned Cattle, 7,513 Sheep and Lambs, 670 Calves and Veals, 2,508 Hogs, 24 Horses.

Fresh arrivals at One Hundredth Street Yards for yesterday and to-day: 1,295 head of Horned Cattle, 3 Cows, 337 Calves and Veals, 52 Sheep.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Yards for yesterday and to-day: 1,760 Sheep and Lambs, 12 Bulls, 511 Veals and Calves.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth Street Sheep Yards for yesterday and to-day: 4,892 Hogs, 120 Veals, 1,071 Sheep and Lambs.

BUFFALO, July 29.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 680 making the total supply for the week thus far 8,213 head, or 483 cars, against 593 cars for the same time last week; market lively and strong at yesterday's prices, and not sufficient good stock offering to supply the demand; about 1,900 head sold; 900 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,028 to 1,671 lbs., at $5 50@$6 62½; 150 head Missouri Steers, ranging from 895 to 1,390 lbs., at $5 15@$6 50; 650 Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,046 to 1,443 lbs., at $4 85@$6 50; 150 Kentucky Steers, ranging from 982 to 1,556 lbs., at $5 50@$6 75; 32 head Iowa Steers, averaging 1,220 lbs., at $6 25; 150 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 925 to 1,423 lbs., at $4 50@$6 25; 174 head Michigan Steers, ranging from 966 to 1,069 lbs., at $4 50@$5 25; 158 head Texas Steers, ranging from 889 to 1,134 lbs., at $4@$4 85; 150 head Cherokee Steers, ranging from 1,031 to 1,038 lbs., at $4 50@$4 75. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 3,700; total supply for the week thus far, 14,200, against 13,200 for same time last week; market lively at ¼c. decline on all grades; sales, 3,000 Canada Lambs, ranging from 60 to 71 lbs., at $6 35@$7; 100 Canada Sheep, ranging from 133 to 134 lbs., at $5; 110 Ohio Sheep, ranging from 72 to 94 lbs., at $3 62½@$4 75; 500 Michigan Sheep, averaging 86 lbs., at $5 75. Hogs—Receipts thus far this week, 6,200 head, against 1,010 head for same time last week; market slow for want of stock; prices higher; Yorkers, $6 80@$7; heavy hogs, $7 25@$7 50.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—Butter fairly active; New-York State and Bradford County choice, 33c.@35c.; Western do., 22c.@25c.; fair to good, 17c.@19c. Cheese firm; New-York State prime, 12½c.@13c.; Western do., 12c.@12½c.; Half Skims, 10c.@12c. Eggs quiet; Pennsylvania fresh stock, 21c.@22c.; Western do., 19c.@20c. Clover-seed scarce at 10½c.@11c. Timothy, $3 25@$3 37½. Flax-seed wanted at $1 90@$2. Flour in fair demand for home use at full prices; Superfine, $3 50@$4 25; Extras, $4 50@$5 50. Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota Extra Family, $6@$7 50; State, Ohio, and Indiana do., $6 50@$7 50; high grades, $8@$9. Wheat in improved demand; New Red Western, $1 28@$1 30; Amber Western and State, $1 29@$1 50; White, $1 50. Rye in improved demand; New State and Western, 93c.@95c. Corn less active; Yellow, 82c.@83c.; Western Mixed, 81c. Oats dull; White, 75c.@76c.; Light Mixed, 72c.@73c. Provisions excited. Mess Pork, 22c.@23c. Hams, in pickle, 14c.@14½c. Beef Hams, $23@$27. Lard, 12½c.@12¾c. Petroleum—Refined easier at 11⅞c.@12c., cash, July and August; Crude nominal, 8½c.@8¼c., in barrels; 4¾c.@4⅞c., in bulk. Whisky held at $1 02 for Western, in iron.

ST. LOUIS, July 29.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firmer; No. 3 Fall, $1 10; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 16. Corn dull and lower at 59c.@62c. for No. 2 Mixed, in elevator. Oats better at 42c.@43c. for No. 2, in elevator. Rye higher at 72c.@74c. for No. 2. Whisky firm at 98c. Pork firm at $23@$24, cash; $15 75, seller all the year. Dry-salted Meats held firmly at 8¼c. for Shoulders; 10¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; 11c. for Clear Sides. Bacon strong at 9¼c. for Shoulders; 11¼c.@11½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 11⅞c.@12c. for Clear Sides, cash; Shoulders, 9½c., buyer 10th of August; Clear Rib Sides, 11½c., first half August. Lard firm at 12½c. for Refined. Live Hogs active and firm at $6 50 for light; $6 75@$7 for Bacon; $7@$7 25 for butchers. Cattle firm; good to choice Texans, $3@$4 25; do. do. fat Cows and Heifers, $2 50@$3 75; fair to choice native Steers, $3 25@$6. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 31,000 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Corn, 21,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 1,400 Cattle. Shipments—35,000 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 29.—Flour steady. Wheat steady; No. 1 Spring, $1 11½; No. 2 do., $1 07 cash; $1 05¾ August; $1 03¾ September; No. 3 Spring, $1 01; Rejected, 91c. Corn excited; prices higher; under the influence of the corner No. 2 Mixed sold at 72c.; closed at 72c. cash; 62½c. August or September; Rejected, 60½c.@61c. Oats excited; prices higher; No. 2 sold at 54c. cash; 36⅜c. August; 34½c. September. Rye dull and lower; No. 1 sold at 88c. Barley in fair demand and advanced; No. 2 Spring, $1 07; No. 3 Spring, 95c. Pork in fair demand at lower rates; sales at $22 cash; $22 65@$22 75 August. Lard in fair demand and higher at 12¼c.@12⅜c. cash; 12¼c. August; 12½c. September. Bulk Meats steady and unchanged. Whisky steady at 97c. Freights dull and nominal; Corn to Buffalo, 2¾c. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 171,000 bushels Corn, 27,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 4,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—7,000 bbls. Flour, 38,000 bushels Wheat, 181,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, July 29.—Lake and rail imports for the last twenty-four hours: Flour, 3,535 bbls.; Wheat, 13,600 bushels; Corn, 20,795 bushels; Oats, 25,200 bushels; Barley, 1,200 bushels; Rye, 800 bushels. Canal shipments: Wheat, 109,646 bushels; Corn, 257,088 bushels. Rail exports: Wheat, 34,362 bushels; Corn, 21,203 bushels; Oats, 27,650 bushels; Barley, 1,200 bushels; Rye, 800 bushels. Canal freights dull; Wheat, 9½c.; Corn, 8½c.; Oats, 5½c., to New-York. Flour quiet; sales, 1,200 bbls on range; Western Spring, $6@$6 25; Bakers', $6 50@$6 75; Amber, $6 50@$6 75; White, $7@$7 75. Wheat dull; sales, 3,500 bushels Sheboygan Spring at $1 28; Milwaukee No. 1 Spring at $1 30@$1 31; do. No. 2 do. at $1 23½@$1 24. Corn firm; sales, 30,000 bushels at 69c.@71c. Oats quiet; sales, 3,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 65c. Rye nominally $1 05. Barley-malt firm; Canada at $1 90@$2; Western at $1 80@$1 90. Balance unchanged.

BALTIMORE, July 29.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat active and firmer for Southern; steady for Western; choice White and Amber, $1 40@$1 45; fair to prime White, $1 25@$1 35; good to prime Red, $1 30@$1 38; common to fair do., $1 20@$1 28; Red Western, $1 20@$1 38; Amber Western, $1 30@$1 37; Pennsylvania Red, $1 30@$1 36. Corn dull; Southern White, 90c.; Southern Yellow, 85c. Western Mixed, 78c. Oats active and higher; Southern, 58c.@60c.; Western Mixed, 60c.; do. White, 62c. Rye dull at 80c.@85c. Hay dull at $21@$25. Provisions strong. Pork nominal; Mess, $23 50@$24. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11c. Bacon fairly active; Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12c. Sugar-cured Hams, 17c.@17½c. Lard firm and scarce; Refined, 13½c. Western Butter firmer and higher and scarce at 24c.@26c. Coffee quiet and nominal; fair to prime Rio, cargoes, 20c.@22c. Petroleum—Crude unchanged. Whisky firmer and higher at $1 02.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 29.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat in fair demand and higher; No. 2 White Wabash, new, $1 32; No. 3 do., $1 22; No. 1 White Michigan, new, $1 23; Extra do., $1 32; Amber Michigan, $1 16½ spot, $1 16 August, $1 17½@$1 18 September; No. 1 Red, $1 21; New, $1 19; No. 2 Red, $1 16; No. 3 New Red, $1 08½; Rejected Red, $1 02; No. 1 New Amber Illinois, $1 26; No. 2 do., $1 15½; No. 1 White Kentucky, $1 38. Corn dull; High Mixed, cash and July, 66½c.; Low Mixed, 66c.; White, 70½c.; no grade, 65c. Oats in fair demand and higher; No. 1 New, 50c.; No. 2, spot, 51c.; New, 52c. cash, 37½c. August; Michigan, 57c.; Rejected New, 57c. Freights dull; to Oswego, 5½c. for Wheat. Receipts, 1,000 bbls. Flour, 54,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats. Shipments, 1,000 bbls. Flour, 94,000 bushels Wheat, 26,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats.

BOSTON, July 29.—The arrivals of domestic Wool are still quite free, and prices have not varied materially. There is no particular pressure to buy or sell. The wants of most manufacturers are supplied for the present, and we are likely to have a quiet, but steady, market for some weeks to come. The sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces have been at 52c.@55c., including XXX and above; Michigan and Wisconsin fleeces at 48c.@52c.; combing and delaine selections at 55c.@60c., and there is a good demand for all available lots of this description. Kentucky combing sells at 45c.@46½c., and super and extra pulled at 42c.@55c. The supply of both super and X is very much reduced. In California Wool there is no change. The sales have ranged at 28c.@40c. as to quality for shipping.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 29.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales, 1,000 bbls. Wheat dull and unchanged; sales, 1,600 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 34; 1,000 bushels Extra White Michigan at $1 60. Corn dull; sales of one car-load at 75c.; 1,000 bushels no grade at 73c. Corn-meal, $31 for Bolted; $30 for Unbolted ₱ ton. Millfeed unchanged; Shorts, $18; Shipstuffs, $20; Middling, $24@$26 ₱ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 6¾c.; Corn, 6c. to New-York; Lumber, $2 87 to the Hudson; $3 62 to New-York. Lake receipts—Wheat, 22,000 bushels; Corn, 22,400 bushels; Lumber, 865,000 feet. Canal shipments—Lumber, 267,000 feet.

CINCINNATI, July 29.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm; Red, $1 07@$1 08; White, $1 20@$1 25. Corn steady; Mixed, 66c.@67c. Oats—Old dull at 57c.@65c.; new steady at 50c.@55c. Rye dull and nominal at 90c., spot; 85c. to arrive. Butter firm for best grades. Pork quiet but firm; held at $23 50@$24. Lard scarce and higher; Summer, 12c.; Kettle, 14c.@14¼c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 7¾c. spot; 10¼c. buyer August; Clear Rib Sides, 10⅛c. spot; 10¼c. buyer August; Clear Sides held at 10⅝c. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 8⅝c.@8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅛c.; Clear Sides, 11⅝c. Whisky in good demand and firm at 1c. advance; sales at 97c.

LOUISVILLE, July 29.—Flour unchanged. Wheat unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged at 78c.@83c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 65c. Rye quiet and unchanged at 80c. Pork quiet and in fair demand at $24. Bacon firm and in fair demand at 9c. for Shoulders, 11⅜c. for Clear Rib Sides, 11¾c. for Clear Sides. Sugar-cured Hams, 15½c.@16c.; plain, 14½c. Bulk Meats firm and in fair demand at 8c. for Shoulders, 10½c. for Clear Rib Sides, 10¾c. for Clear Sides. Lard sold at 14½c.@14¾c. Whisky sold at 97c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 29.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat weak; No. 1 sold at $1 19; No. 2 at $1 14, cash; $1 11 August; $1 07¼ September. Oats excited; prices higher; No. 2 sold at 54c.@55c. Corn strong and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 65c. Rye in improved demand and scarce; No. 1 sold at 92c.@93c. Barley steady; sales, No. 2 Spring at $1 10, cash, August, and September. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 3½c.; to Oswego, 7c. Receipts—3,800 bbls. Flour, 28,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour.

DETROIT, Mich., July 29.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; Extra Old, $1 41; New, $1 36½; Amber Michigan, Old, $1 16; New, $1 15. Corn dull and lower at 69c.@70c. Oats dull at 70c.@72c. Receipts—10,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—9,000 bushels Wheat.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 29.—Spirits of Turpentine weak at 31c. Resin quiet at $1 70 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 25 for Hard; $2 25 for Yellow Dip; $2 75 for Virgin. Tar steady at $2 10.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 29.—Wheat steady and better prices; New No. 1 Red, $1 16; New No. 2 Red, $1 18. Corn firm; Mixed, 72c.@73c. Oats—Old nominal; New quiet at 45c. Petroleum quiet and steady.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, July 29—12:30 P. M.—The rates for money at the Stock Exchange on Government Securities is 1½ ₱ cent. Consols for money, 92⅝@92½; for the account, 92½. Erie Railway Shares, 30¼@30½.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £76,000. Erie Railway Shares, 30@30¼.

4 P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1867s, 109½; 10-40s, 105¾; new 5s, 104¼. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 62f. 8c.

6 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 30½.

LIVERPOOL, July 29—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is firm; Middling Uplands, 8⅝d.@8¾d.; Middling Orleans, 8¾d.; sales, 13,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable July, at 8 3-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable July, at 8 3-16d.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,700 bales were American. Sales of shipments of the new crop on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, at 8 5-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

4 P. M.—Provisions—Cheese, 61s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for the best grades of American fine.

LONDON, July 29.—Tallow, 41s. 3d. ₱ cwt. Refined Petroleum, 9¼d. ₱ gallon.

6 P. M.—Tallow, 42s.@42s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

Evening.—Linseed Oil, £27 9s. ₱ ton.

HAVANA, July 29.—Spanish Gold, 247@248; American Gold, 245@246. Exchange firm; on United States, 60 days, currency, 119@121 ₱ cent. premium; do., short sight, do., 123@124 do.; on Paris, 143@145 premium.

The New York Times.
NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—CHARIOT RACES—GYMNASTIC ACTS—MENAGERIE. Matinée.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE—WITH THE TIDE—Miss Mayhew, Miss Markland.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—EVANGELINE, THE BELLE OF ACADIA—Mr. E. Eddy, Jos. Wheelock, Miss Ida Vernon.

BOWERY THEATRE.—WALLACE, THE HERO OF SCOTLAND—IDIOT WITNESS—LIMERICK BOY.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Mme. Picaut, Miss Young. Matinée at 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF LONDON BY DAY—Afternoon.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT—By Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

LEAVITT ART GALLERY.—ART EXHIBITION—Court of Death.

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☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address at one dollar per month.*

The Democrats of Illinois are saved the trouble of getting up a platform for the approaching campaign by the foresight of the State Committee, which, in calling a convention for the 26th of August, lays down the principles of the party in advance. On the whole, the committee has done quite as well as the convention could have done, and even better, which is probably the reason why the committee took the matter in hand. The platform is for hard money, but we doubt if the party is, and it remains to be seen how the convention, which will be a much more representative body than the committee is, will accept these ready-made professions. We notice that the call is indorsed by a number of outsiders, including one "J. R. DOOLITTLE." Whether this is a man unfortunate enough to have the same name as the extinguished Senator from Wisconsin, or whether it is his greater misfortune to be the Senator himself, we do not know. In the latter case, we should say his indorsement of anything, from a party platform up to an application for a cotton contract, could hardly be worth much now.

Great discontent is said to prevail in British Columbia, on account of the failure of the Dominion Government to keep its promise relative to work on the Pacific Railroad. It was one of the conditions precedent to the entering of British Columbia into the confederation that the railroad should be built, and that work should be begun at each end of it within a year. Very little has been done on the eastern end, and no work has been begun on the Pacific section. It may as well be frankly acknowledged that a Pacific Railroad through Canada must encounter many difficulties—some of them almost insurmountable. The promises made to British Columbia were rashly given; and it is now said that that part of the covenant which stipulated for the immediate beginning of track-laying on the Pacific side was misunderstood. The British Columbians, whatever may be their real grounds of complaint, are, however, much dissatisfied with the aspect of affairs; and their American neighbors, as usual, are quite ready to foster their discontent.

Alderman MORRIS' dog ordinance is by no means a dead letter, though so little is said about it of late. Our reports show that 300 unfortunate animals have been received at the slaughter-pen since the week began, making an average of 100 per day. The greedy dog-catchers, who now have an official monopoly of the business, are bringing in the little canine infants that they pick up about town, but are turned off with the statement that only dogs with incisor teeth bring the fee of fifty cents each. Meantime some of the residents of the region above the Central Park complain that the really dangerous animals are not captured. Do the Mayor's official dog-hunters neglect the more formidable beasts for the sake of bringing in the inoffensive curs?

Since the stage-drivers settled their differences with their employers, the main streets of the City have once more been so blocked up as that the general traffic has scarcely any room left for it. The stage-driver has a fixed belief that the thoroughfares are intended for his exclusive use, and we wish that Superintendent WALLING could manage to drive that delusion out of his head. It has been found a good plan in other crowded cities to keep the heavy traffic on the inside of the road, and the lighter vehicles on the outside, and there is no reason why such a system should not answer here. The stages in that case would not smash so many private carriages, and block up Broadway, as they now do. Moreover, these huge, lumbering vehicles ought not to be allowed to block up important crossings, such as that at Fourteenth street and Broadway. At every hour of the day two or three stages may be seen on that one crossing. There is always a policeman there, and he ought to be instructed to make the stages keep out of the way. We know that Mr. WALLING must have a good deal to attend to just now, and everybody is asking him to do something; but this is a matter which will not take up much of his time, and by giving his men a few hints in regard to the treatment of stages, he would render a very acceptable service to the general public.

The case of the fugitive PRINDLE, agent in this City for several insurance companies, suggests a very natural reflection. Why do not financial corporations learn something by observation? The example of several unfortunate companies ought to be a warning, one would suppose, to banks and insurance associations. Everybody remembers that a multitude of defaulters and embezzlers, from this City alone, have wrecked the fortunes intrusted to them by confiding Directors. Yet here—after the wide publicity given to the facts—is a Philadelphia insurance concern reduced to the mortifying necessity of announcing that owing to the departure of their "General Manager" for parts unknown they are obliged to suspend business. We are not told whether the absent PRINDLE is General Manager as well as agent of the People's Insurance Company; but the Adjuster of that corporation complains that he owes the company the tidy sum of $60,000, and that the Directors want to know where he is. Without pretending to be deeply versed in the mysteries of insurance book-keeping, we must say that any concern that allows its agent, General Manager, or other officer to get away with $60,000, has yet a lesson to learn in business carefulness and sagacity.

It was a foregone conclusion that a vote for dissolution could not pass the French Assembly. The majority—forty-two—by which the proposition was defeated yesterday is larger than was expected. The benches of the Right were full, and the Left have not latterly had confidence in any scheme for dissolution. The whole question of establishing anything more than the Septennate now goes over until next November, when the coming recess terminates.

THE BEECHER CASE.

Some of Mr. BEECHER'S rash friends—of which kind we fear he has many—seem to have rather a short and simple idea relative to the best plan of helping him. Here is an instance:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Do you mean to drive your readers to another journal? It looks so at present. Most people cannot understand why you defend such a creature as TILTON. I have taken your paper for ten years, but now shall take some other one. A. L. C.

SOUTH STREET, Friday, July 24, 1874.

Of course the silly person who wrote the above has never been a subscriber to this paper; if he had been, he would have known us better than to suppose that such a stupid threat as that which he utters would have the slightest weight with us. In some little village the threat of "I'll stop my paper" may have had its terrors for the "able editor" of forty years ago; but it is by no means alarming in New-York in the present year of grace.

That A. L. C. is a very indiscreet friend of Mr. BEECHER everybody will admit. He wishes to intimidate the newspapers into taking Mr. BEECHER'S side in the present dispute, and although we should think that his means were somewhat inadequate to his purpose, he unquestionably represents a large section of the Brooklyn disputants. They insist upon it that the newspapers must "take sides," one way or the other. Now that, for our own parts, is what we have steadily refused to do, for many reasons—among them, because it is no part of our business to try the BEECHER case, and because we have not been able to decide which is right and which is wrong in the matter. It seems to us that Mr. F. MOULTON might possibly settle the dispute, but until he opens his mouth people must be allowed to entertain any view they please as to the innocence or guilt of the accused. Thus far we have seen Mr. BEECHER flatly contradicting Mr. TILTON, and *vice versa.* But apart from all that din, there are the BEECHER letters, about the genuineness of which there seems to be no doubt. "I even wish that I were dead. I will die before any one but myself shall be inculpated. May not this friend (MOULTON) stand as a priest in the new sanctuary of reconciliation, and mediate and bless THEODORE and my most unhappy self?" These and other passages of a like character are said to relate to no graver offense than this—Mr. BEECHER advised Mrs. TILTON to leave her husband, after she had submitted patiently to a long course of ill-usage. And so, again, (under date July 1, 1873:)

"I am determined to make no more resistance. THEODORE'S temperament is such that the future, even if temporarily earned, would be absolutely worthless, and rendering me liable at any hour of the day to be obliged to stultify all the devices by which we saved ourselves. * * * *He had condoned his wife's fault.* He had enjoined upon me, with the utmost earnestness and solemnity, not to betray his wife *nor leave his children to a blight.* * * * With such a man as T. T. there is no possible salvation for any that depend upon him. With a strong nature, he does not know how to govern it. * * * There is no use in trying further. I have a strong feeling upon me, and it brings great peace, that I am spending my last Sunday and preaching my last sermon."

And still again:

"No man can see the difficulties that environ me unless he stands where I do. To say that I have a church on my hands is simple enough, but to have the hundreds and thousands of men pressing me, each one with his keen suspicion, or anxiety, or zeal; to see the tendencies which, if not stopped, would *break out into a ruinous defense of me;* to stop them without seeming to do it; to prevent any one questioning me; to meet and allay prejudices against T. which had their beginnings years before; to keep serene as if I was not alarmed or disturbed; to be cheerful at home and among friends *when I was suffering the torments of the damned;* to pass sleepless nights often, and yet to come up fresh and fair for Sunday—all this may be talked about, but the real thing cannot be understood from the outside, nor its wearing and grinding on the nervous system."

In still another letter, written for the same purpose as the above, Mr. BEECHER said:

"If my destruction would place him (Mr. TILTON) all right, that shall not stand in the way. I am willing to step down and out. No one can offer more than that. That I do offer. Sacrifice me without hesitation if you can clearly see your way to his safety and happiness thereby. In one point of view, I could desire the sacrifice on my part. *Nothing can possibly be so bad as the power of great darkness in which I spend much of my time. I look upon death as sweeter far than any friend I have in the world. Life would be pleasant if I could see that rebuilt which is shattered.* But to live on the sharp and ragged edge of anxiety, remorse, fear, despair, and yet to put on an appearance of serenity and happiness, cannot be endured much longer. I am well nigh discouraged. If you cease to trust me, to love me, I am alone—I do not know any person in the world to whom I could go."

All this, we are told, refers only to the act of a man advising an ill-used wife to forsake her husband. It may be so, or it may not be so—all that we say is that this theory does not appear to us, and will not appear to any man of the world, a satisfactory, or even a plausible, explanation of Mr. BEECHER'S language. His expressions of intense remorse and anguish for merely giving a woman bad advice—if even it can be called bad advice—would be ridiculously out of place. While this difficulty is in the way, we cannot feel ourselves justified in becoming the headlong advocate of Mr. BEECHER'S side in the dispute; while we must confess that feeling and inclination are strongly opposed to our interfering in behalf of Mr. TILTON. Of course this position will not satisfy the partisans on either side—an impartial attitude never "pays" in a controversy like the present; but it is the only course which approves itself to our judgment and conscience, and therefore we intend to pursue it.

The mere publication of the details of this affair was a very unpleasant duty, but we did not see then, and do not see now, how that duty could be evaded. A dreadful accusation had been in the air for several years against the most eminent preacher of the country. Suddenly a sworn and signed statement is published in reference to that accusation, and the accused persons reply to it. It seems to us that these are public documents, such as a newspaper has no right to suppress. But after the principals to this dispute have all been heard, we may fairly feel ourselves at liberty to exercise our own discretion in regard to what we shall publish. In pursuance of that course, we omitted from Mr. TILTON'S "cross-examination" a number of indecent allusions, and have declined to publish "interviews" with a variety of more or less disreputable persons.

If we are not much mistaken, the public sentiment on the whole subject is pretty much this—that if Mr. TILTON has not fully proved his charges, Mr. BEECHER has not yet fully answered them, especially so far as relates to the evidence of his own letters; that if Mr. BEECHER is innocent, his so-called "defense" is not being well managed by his friends; and finally, that the whole affair is a scandal which ought never to have been forced upon the public, and which will do more to injure the young, and weaken the cause of religion in the eyes of the unthinking, than anything which has happened for many a long day. "If *these* are religious men," &c., &c. See how eagerly the New-York *Herald* jumps in with that sort of reproach: "If Christianity cannot make a better development of its influence than the Brooklyn harvest, then the seed sown in many of our vineyards is seed sown in vain." Taunts like these we must expect to hear from such quarters. But we still earnestly hope that in the end Mr. BEECHER will prove his innocence, and we once more ask on his behalf that suspension of judgment to which all accused persons are entitled, but to which he has a special claim, if only on the score of his many years of Christian work among us.

STATEN ISLAND.

It must be admitted that very few among us always accomplish our ends in the manner that is best and most effectual, but the people of Staten Island appear to be almost exceptional in the peculiar way by which they endeavor to promote their own interests. Staten Island ought to have been the favorite suburban place of residence for persons engaged in the City. And if matters had been properly managed there, it would have been. But its advantages have been frittered away. The natural beauties of the place have been marred where not destroyed, and the loss has not been counterbalanced by any corresponding social advantages. Twice a year agents and persons interested in property there sound pæans of praise, not always in strict accordance with truth, of the advantages of the place; but they never seem to think it necessary to do anything to justify their praises. In April every year, promises are heard in all directions of increased steam-boat facilities. Last year these promises were fulfilled to the extent of one extra boat, making one trip at 8 o'clock in the morning to the City. This year, in both March and April, the announcement was published far and wide that boats would run every half hour from Whitehall. This, too, was a delusion. The means of communication were, in fact, not increased, and the boats ran alternately to different parts of the island, as they always had done before. Then we hear a great deal of the beauties of the south side, of the desirable dwellings to be had there, and the perfection of the place for residence. But we are not told that the streets are lined with lager-beer saloons; that the entire neighborhood is dotted with breweries; that nights and Sundays are made hideous with the shouts and doings of non-temperance advocates; that the magistracy have hitherto been unwilling to stay the torrent of Sunday dissipation; that the village of Edgewater is overburdened with debt, and inflicted with an incompetent government. These things are left in the background, to be discovered only when too late by the person who purchases or rents property in the locality.

On the north side these evils are somewhat mitigated, though they are not entirely absent. But there the annoyances of imperfect communication are more severely felt. The company whose boats have generally run to New-Brighton and Port Richmond is deservedly unpopular. The Directors have habitually sacrificed all interests to their own. The public convenience has never been consulted. The time-table is changed, the fares are increased, and boats are even taken off, at the caprice of the management, at any time. In the Winter of 1872-3, the people took the remedy for these annoyances into their own hands, and for some months the *Thomas Way* made regular trips to and from the island, greatly to the convenience of the residents and much to the loss of the old company. This Summer a new company has been permanently established, and their boat, the *Thomas Collyer,* is the finest that runs to the island. But the enterprise which led to this has been opposed by the old company in a manner that is entirely indefensible. Affidavits have been made to the effect that their pilots have expressed the determination to either "sink the new boat or run her 'under;'" and it is on record that on three successive days recently, attempts to carry such a threat into execution were made, twice by the *Pomona* and once by the *Castleton.* It is well, therefore that persons making excursions to the Island, should know something of the dangers to which they expose themselves through the malice of the company which has removed its landing-place to Whitehall, and which thus shows through its servants the utter disregard entertained by its management for the safety of its passengers. But, on the other hand, the property-owners on the island have an interest in stopping such proceedings. They constantly complain that the island is not sufficiently appreciated, but what can they expect? There is bad government on the spot, and insufficient means of communication with the City. If Staten Island is to become a favorite place of residence, and property there is to acquire a full value, the people must help the work themselves. Complaints will not avail them. They must secure better local government, and increase their steam-boat accommodation. Above all, they must see to it that in escaping from a monopoly which they have described as offensive and grasping, they must not permit the lives of visitors to be imperiled. Attempts to ruin the property of competitors, and destroy the lives of passengers, should be severely punished.

A TRULY TERRIBLE TRAITOR.

On the 26th of August, 1848, a special engine brought a dispatch for the Dublin *Evening Post,* from the south of Ireland to the metropolis, which occasioned the wildest excitement. It announced: "The whole of the South of Ireland is in rebellion. The station at Thurles is on fire, the rails for several miles torn up, and the mob detaining the engines as they arrive.* At Clonmell the fighting is dreadful. The Dublin Club leaders are there. The troops were speedily overpowered; many refused to act. The military at Carrick have shown dissatisfaction." This news was well calculated to make "that young thing, Queen VICTORIA, tremble in her shoes in the tower of London," and to throw her enemies into a paroxysm of delight when it appeared in the columns of the London *Times,* next morning. Four days later came a very different story, telling how the rebellion, which commenced on Saturday morning, Aug. 1, had been checked by the firmness and courage of fifty Policemen, and that the capture of the chief Confederate leader might be regarded as certain. At 3 A. M. on the morning of the same day news had reached the town of Kilkenny that O'BRIEN, MEAGHER, and others, had been proclaimed traitors, and that rewards of £500 had been offered for the apprehension of O'BRIEN, and of £300 for each of his confederates. It was then that Mr. BLAKE, County Inspector of the district, resolved to undertake their arrest. He left Kilkenny soon after daybreak, and having made divers arrangements for intercepting the escape of the Confederate leaders, taking, moreover, various additional precautions for the same end while on the road, he at length reached Thurles, in Tipperary.

Meanwhile a body of fifty Policemen, acting under his orders, had proceeded to a place called Boulagh Common, a colliery district, within a mile of the village of Ballingarry. These were the men destined to quash what was to have been the most extensive and effective rebellion Ireland had ever known. Unawed by the numbers opposed to them, they pressed through the crowd, and presently occupied the substantial house of the Widow MCCORMACK, around the door of which some of the rioters commenced piling fuel, while others armed themselves with stones. Meanwhile Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN, with a couple of loaded pistols in his hand, advanced to the window of the house occupied by the Police and called upon them to surrender, promising them safety if they did so. The Police, however, who thought that the volleys of stones which were coming in, and the straw piled around the door called for some immediate action on their part, fired, and a counter fire ensued; but although urged by their leader, the mob, undoubtedly worsted, declined to pull down the house. Disgusted with this refusal, and fearing, probably, the arrival of soldiers, Mr. O'BRIEN mounted the Chief Constable's horse and fled. A few days later he was arrested, having been recognized in Thurles just after he had inquired of a railroad official the way to the station, and taken a second-class ticket for Limerick. With this event the great rebellion of 1848 collapsed, and Lord WICKLOW, in a speech in the House of Lords, hit the mark when he said at the time that he rejoiced to think that the rebellion was put down by a force composed of the people themselves—of persons of the same religion, of the same country, and the same denomination as those who were arrayed against them.

Many people, perhaps, may imagine that Mr. JOHN MITCHEL, who has just bidden us farewell, took part with Messrs. O'BRIEN and MEAGHER in the brief, but inglorious, campaign of 1848. But this was not so. Mr. MITCHEL was denied the pleasure of donning, like his leader, a cap with a gold band, and 82 in gilt letters upon it. He had succumbed to the enemy a few months before, having in May of the same year been brought to trial, charged with "feloniously compassing, imagining, and intending to deprive the Queen of the style, title, honor, and royal name of the imperial crown of the United Kingdom, and of uttering and giving publicity to these purposes and intentions by publishing a certain writing in a public newspaper called the *United Irishman,*" found guilty, and transported for fourteen years.

It would be difficult to say which was the more utterly ineffective as a party leader—Mr. MITCHEL or Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN, but the history of political conspirators tells of no more perfect failures in the parts they attempted to play. Nor did Mr. MITCHEL succeed any better in this country than in his own. He came here an exile at a time when the case of Ireland was very different to what it now is, and secure of the cordial sympathy of Americans. When he left these shores a few days ago, how many Americans cared for his departure or desired to detain him for a single day? We are told that detectives are watching this foolish fellow's movements. They might spare their pains. He is scarcely so dangerous to the stability of the British Empire as Mr. G. F. TRAIN himself. It is impossible to review the history of Ireland during the past hundred years, without coming to the conclusion that its people are extraordinarily incompetent in selecting leaders. Once, and once only, since 1800, have they had a really able man to lead them, and when DANIEL O'CONNELL was at their head they succeeded. If the British Government desires to afford Mr. MITCHEL high gratification, they will put him in prison; if it wishes to disappoint him, and keep him as insignificant a person as he was when he left this country, it will utterly ignore his existence.

KEEPING COOL.

Anybody who has money enough can keep warm in Winter. Coolness in Summer is a luxury which pecuniary resources will not always procure. This year we have thus far suffered less from heat than in many former seasons. But we may yet have quite enough hot weather to render the subject of keeping cool an exceedingly interesting one.

As a general rule, the people whom we should naturally expect to suffer least from heat are apt to be peculiarly troubled by it. If any class of persons could be free from discomfort in very hot weather, it would seem to be those who have nothing to do but sit in the shade, and fan themselves. On the other hand, it might be supposed that the sufferings of a man in a harvest field, with the blazing sun almost directly over his head, would be utterly intolerable. And yet such a man, after having performed, in a day when the inmates of a neighboring Summer boarding-house have been panting for breath on the piazza, a quantity of work that would have kept him warm with the mercury at zero, often comes in in the evening with the simple remark that it has been "a pretty hot day, but fine weather for harvesting." He evidently has no idea that, in his benevolent efforts to increase the general supply of food in the community, he has suffered any extreme agony, although he is fully conscious that it would be more consistent with comfort to get in his crops with the atmosphere at a lower temperature.

One thing which men engaged in heavy manual labor in the open air generally regard as a means of relief from the heat, is a proper action of the skin, or, as in unfashionable language they are wont to express it, "a good sweat." Farm-hands, for instance, are often heard to remark that on a hot day they suffer much more immediately after beginning to work than subsequently, when they have become thoroughly "warmed up." Men who, either from necessity or for the sake of exercise, find occasion to take long walks in the country at mid-day, when the mercury is at 89° or thereabouts, often relate a similar experience. Such an individual will frequently say, in regard to one of these walks, that by the time he had finished his first mile in the sun, he felt as if he *must* turn back, but that after he had gone double that distance he found the task becoming much easier, and that after walking a little further he began really to enjoy it. A very common illustration of the same principle is that of a gentleman coming from his country-seat to town on a hot day, hurrying on foot from place to place at the rate of four and a half miles an hour, and, on returning home, hearing for the first time from his family that it has been the hottest day for several weeks.

We by no means advise the generality of city people, when they go out of town in Summer, to hire themselves out to work all day in the fields for the purpose of keeping cool. At the same time we are convinced that a sufficient amount of tolerably rapid walking, or some other kind of vigorous exercise, would, in most cases, be one of the best means of relief from the heat that could be employed. Of course, there are many invalids who ought not to undertake this, and there are some days in almost every year when the heat is so intense that it becomes prudent for people in the best of health to avoid any great degree of exposure to the sun or muscular exertion. We say nothing about the effect on shirt collars of the process we have indicated. We fear that any remarks we might be able to make upon that point would not altogether tend to encourage the experiment.

But apart from the ideas in regard to exercise which we have suggested, perfect idleness is, as a general rule, one of the worst aggravations of discomfort from the heat or from any other cause. People who have, for the time being, no employment but to look repeatedly at the thermometer, like a boy of fourteen looking at a new watch his father has just given him, are very sure to find out, not only from these scientific observations, but from their own feelings, how hot it is. An individual who wishes to avoid suffering from the heat should have something to occupy his mind. This, however, it must be confessed, is easier to recommend than to practice. The only occupation accessible to many people at a Summer resort is reading, and reading anything that requires much attention is by no means, in such places, an easy matter.

We have only time to add one more remark. Few causes are more apt to produce suffering from heat than a disordered stomach. The fare at watering-places and country boarding-houses often more than counteracts in this way all the relief afforded by getting out of the City. That panting for air which many persons experience in extremely hot weather is more frequently the result of indigestion than of any other one cause. People who go to expensive Summer resorts determined to eat their money's worth often, for that very reason, fail to get their money's worth in anything except the amount of provisions consumed.

HURDLE RACES.

It is the fact that hardly a hurdle race has taken place this season, either at Jerome or Monmouth Park, or at Saratoga, in which one or more horses have not fallen, and one or more jockeys been dangerously hurt. At Monmouth Park two fine animals, *Tammany* and *Victor,* were so badly injured that they had to be killed. And at the Saratoga races of Tuesday, *Bullet,* who has proved himself, thus far, the best hurdler of the season, fell and rolled over his rider, who was seriously hurt.

And this is but a repetition of what occurs in nearly every contest of the sort. Only a few years since a jockey named HENNESSY was killed at Jerome Park while riding a steeple-chase, in the presence of a gay and laughing multitude, who gave scarcely a thought to his fate. Now, there ought to be very good reasons for persisting in a pastime so evidently dangerous. But do these reasons exist? Nobody really enjoys hurdle-racing except the spectators who go to a race-track as to a hippodrome, and get precisely the same amount and kind of enjoyment out of either. There is, indeed, about our hurdle-racing a very perceptible flavor of the hippodrome, which is only dispelled when a horse or his rider is killed. We need hardly say we do not here refer to the Fourth avenue hippodrome, where for some time men and women were mangled as freely as on any race-track in the country. No doubt a steeple-chase is a pretty sight, and well calculated to set delicate pulses quivering with excitement and delight. In some parts of the world a bull-fight is thought to be an agreeable spectacle, and lovely faces kindle with joy over the *matador's* successful thrust or the *pecador's* elusive gambols. That we consider barbarous. Yet bull-fights are very far from being as dangerous as our fancy paints them, and our average hurdle race is, in all probability, quite as fatal to life and limb.

If any real good were achieved by the risk, it might be endured with more equanimity. But the fact is that hurdles are not really needed among a people with whom "cross country" riding is next to unknown, and the field sports which demand such a strain of horses are, if not equally unknown, confined to a very limited section. In Canada the case is different. There, fox-hunting and kindred pastimes are pursued with zest, and the consequence is that some of the best hurdlers that have appeared on our tracks, such as Mr. BANNATYNE'S *Duffy,* now broken down, are Canadian horses. Here a hurdler is simply and purely a toy, about as useful for any practical purpose as one of our fair-weather yachts, or Mr. DONALDSON'S balloon. The advantage in favor of the latter playthings is that they are not half so dangerous to life.

Unless then, as has been said, we can have hurdle-racing conducted with a moderate degree of safety, it is better to leave it out of public exhibitions. It is not enough to say in defense of it that it is rough and dangerous sport at best, and that those who engage in it must and do expect hard knocks, and take their chances. If any real good resulted, that would be well enough. But our hurdling simply kills horses, and often jockeys, and does no good whatever. If, as has many times been asserted, it is retained on racing programmes chiefly to please the ladies, those fair arbiters of human and equine destinies should hasten to relieve themselves from so unflattering a presumption.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

BROADWAY CARS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your article on the deception (or trick is a better word) played on the passengers of the University cars in switching off to Broadway, I have often been thus served to my great disadvantage. They can avoid the inconvenience by having transfer tickets—a mere slip of paper—as they have in Brooklyn, and even in the unaccommodating line of Fourth avenue. There is no kind of excuse for them; it is a complete swindle. Your suggestion is a very good one, (which I never thought of,) to finish the ride and go across to Crosby street, and not allow the swindle to prevail. M.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Let me for one thank you for article, "A Catchpenny Trick," about the Broadway Railroad. I am continually caught in that way, and there is no remedy. It is very mean management. Pray continue to expose it. J. M. H.

WEDNESDAY, July 29, 1874.

THE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS—AN ENDOWMENT SCHEME.

UTICA, N. Y., July 29.—The Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias is still in session in this city. The only business of importance which can be made public was the consideration of a proposed plan of endowment for the widows and heirs of deceased brothers of the Knights of Pythias of this State. The plan provides for the payment of $1,000, to be collected by equal contributions of the members of all the lodges in the State, to the wife of a deceased brother, and if she be not living, to his orphan children. If no wife or children are left the money to be paid to such person as the Knight may have formally designated before his death. A Knight may have a right to dispose of the sum of $500 to his children by testament, but the remaining $500 must go to his widow if alive under any circumstances. This system if adopted will be controlled by a Board of Endowment to be elected by the Grand Lodge. It is probable that it will be adopted. A select committee has the matter in charge. The Committee on Finance will probably report to-morrow, and the election of officers will then take place. The Grand Lodge is enjoying a complimentary open-air concert this evening.

THE SEVENTH NEW-JERSEY AT LONG BRANCH.

LONG BRANCH, July 29.—The Seventh New-Jersey Regiment, from Trenton, took their departure for home this evening via Freehold, where they will be tendered a reception by the citizens, and then continue their journey home. Previous to their departure they paraded and were reviewed in front of the Metropolitan Hotel by President Grant, Gov. Joel Parker and staff, and several hundred ladies and gentlemen. The regiment made a very creditable appearance. After the review the regiment marched as far as the Mansion House through deep mud; sliiding and slipping made marching in line impossible. They returned to the Metropolitan and took the special train, in waiting, for Freehold.

Just before the regiment arrived at the Metropolitan Hotel, the floor of the summer-house, in which the President, Gov. Parker, and a number of others were, gave way and the party were precipitated to the ground, a distance of a couple of feet, but fortunately no one was injured.

THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

PENN YAN, N. Y., July 29.—The semi-annual meeting of the State Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic of the Department of New-York met in this place this afternoon, a large number of comrades from all parts of the State being present. In the absence of Gen. Jardine, the commander of the department, Junior Vice Commander Col. E. Golf, of Troy, presided. Hon. D. A. Ogden, in behalf of the village authorities, made a welcome speech to the comrades at the Court-house, which was suitably replied to by Col. E. Golf, in behalf of the Encampment. The following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, It is with pain that we learn that our beloved commander, Edward Jardine, is sick and disabled because of the breaking out of the wounds received in his country's services, and cannot be in attendance at our meeting; therefore,

Resolved, That we hereby tender to him our sincere sympathies, and hope that he may soon recover and continue his efficient work as our Department Commander.

The Encampment will meet again to-morrow, and in the evening will be tendered a public banquet by the citizens.

THE WORCESTER FREE INSTITUTE.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES—DESIGN OF THE SCHOOL—ADDRESSES—EVENING RECEPTION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WORCESTER, Mass., Wednesday, July 29, 1874.

The fourth annual commencement of the Worcester Free Institute of Industrial Science took place to-day in this city. The rain in the morning had no apparent effect on the size or enthusiasm of the audience. The essays read were listened to with marked attention, and did credit to the graduating class, as well as their instructors. The buildings and grounds surrounding the school are unusually attractive. Situated in the northern part of the town, it commands a beautiful view of the entire city and neighboring country. The buildings consist of Boynton Hall, a commodious and elegant granite structure donated by the late John Boynton, Esq., and the Washburn Machine Shop, which the founder, Hon. Ichabod Washburn, of Worcester, by his munificent gift, provided with all necessary steam-power, apparatus, and machinery. During the morning hours the visitors inspected the various rooms, and examined the work performed by the graduating class during the past year. The drawings and designs showed excellent execution, and were universally admired. The free-hand drawings showed a particular discipline in form and proportion. On the whole, the Worcester Free Institute resembles the technical schools of Europe, with the exception that it emphasizes particularly the practical element. The shop practice is a part of each week's work, is judiciously distributed, but no remuneration is given in return. Skilled workmen are employed in the shops so as to make them independent of the students.

The examinations in Boynton Hall were eminently satisfactory, and were made more interesting by the sharp questionings of the Examining Committee, Prof. Josiah P. Cook, of Harvard College, Edward Sawyer, Charles H. Waters, E. A. Hubbard, and George Crompton. The following theses were read by members of the graduating class:

"Wrapping Connectors," Clarence A. Chandler; "The Hot-air Engine," Frank E. Appleton; "The Unbarring of Hell Gate," William C. Boyce; "The Giffard Injector," Henry L. Kingsley; "Foundations and Foundation Beds," Edward H. Lincoln; "Compound Engines," T. Edward Wilder; "Strains in Trusses," Charles F. Smith; "The Steam Fire-engine," Samuel H. Leonard, Jr.; "Cannon," Clarence A. Strange; "Minot's Ledge Light-house," William K. Bailey; "The Engine Lathe," Warren S. Locke; "The Relations of Chemistry to Trade," Charles S. Joslin; "The Front Arch of the Worcester Depot," Halsey H. Barnes; "The Hydraulic Crane," Henry S. Howe; "The Hoosac Tunnel," U. Waldo Cutler; "New-York Pier of the East River Bridge," Edwin T. Painter; "Mechanical Notation," Herbert J. Russell.

William C. Boyce's thesis on "The Unbarring of Hell Gate" was particularly noticeable. He traced the history of the work, which has been carried on with more or less energy since 1852, and showed how pre-eminently important was its completion, not only to New-York City, but to the commerce of the country. After the exercises in the hall the Class-tree exercises took place on the brow of the hill in front of Boynton Hall. The exercises consisted of prayer, music, and an oration by Clarence A. Chandler, of the graduating class. The class then went through the formality of planting a tree, a custom which was inaugurated in 1871, and the order of exercises closed with the Class song, composed by N. Waldo Cutler and Henry S. Howe.

The usual collation was omitted, and the audience separated to meet again at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon to attend the final exercises. After a short prayer by Rev. Dr. Warren, President of the Boston University, the orchestra rendered some excellent music, which was followed by a formal address by Prof. Josiah P. Cook. He referred to the advantages of a scientific eduction and of the necessity of providing means by which such education could be obtained. The valedictory address was delivered by Charles S. Joslin, of the Senior Class, and the diplomas were awarded to seventeen graduates with appropriate remarks by Hon. Stephen Salisbury. A reception was held this evening at the residence of Mr. Salisbury, who is one of the liberal benefactors of the school, and was attended by the Trustees, instructors, and graduates with their lady friends and a large number of invited guests from the City.

CANADA.

FORESTERS' FESTIVITIES IN TORONTO—GAMES AND CONTESTS.

TORONTO, Ontario, July 29.—There is great excitement in this city to-day owing to the opening of the Foresters' fête and jubilee. From an early hour they have been arriving. There are five city lodges, numbering about 600 members, and the large accessions from the country, with the competing bands, make up a large street pageant. The fête opened to-day at 2 o'clock P. M. on the cricket grounds by a competition between fife and drum bands for $150 and a piece of plate. The jubilee will continue three days.

RAILWAY DISASTER—NO ONE KILLED.

MONTREAL, July 29.—The eastern train leaving Montreal at 10 o'clock last night ran into a freight train near Soixante, and was badly telescoped. The two engines, a Pullman car, a mail car, and a brake van, were considerably smashed. The conductor and several other persons were injured, but no one was killed.

HEAVY RAINS.

MONTREAL, July 29.—It has been raining heavily since Monday. The Richelieu rose about two feet last night. The deal land between the Richelieu and the St. Lawrence appears to be flooded.

THE INDIANS.

A RECENT DISPATCH FROM THE KIOWA AND COMANCHE AGENCY.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Agent Haworth, of the Kiowa and Comanche Agency, telegraphs July 28 to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs as follows:

"A large number of Kiowas who desire to remain on friendly terms with the Government are now encamped on Cache Creek, about twelve miles from the agency. Many more are reported coming in. The Apaches are encamped near the agency, as are the Comanches, who are not on the plains, excepting the Peneteckas, who have gone to Wichita to be with the Caddos. A number more Comanches are reported coming into the agency to remain peaceable."

BODY OF A VICTIM BROUGHT TO FORT FETTERMAN.

OMAHA, Neb., July 29.—A private telegram from Fort Fetterman says a scouting party from that fort discovered and brought in the body of Michael McDonnell, who was killed on Boxelder Creek, twenty miles from there.

THE POMEROY BRIBERY CASE IN KANSAS.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 29.—In the District Court to-day, Judge Morton overruled the motion to quash the indictment in the Pomeroy case. Mr. Pomeroy's counsel then moved for a change of venue, offering in support of his motion an affidavit by Hon. James Rogers, alleging that at the time of the York exposure Judge Morton said to him (Rogers) concerning Pomeroy: "We have got the —— —— old scoundrel where we want him and hereafter a poor man will stand some chance to go to the United States Senate." Judge Morton granted the motion, and said he would send the case to Osage County. In granting the motion the Judge took occasion to deny the statement in Rogers' affidavit in plain and emphatic terms. A motion was made to reduce Pomeroy's bonds from $20,000 to $10,000, but it was denied.

THE "NEW-YORK PROVIDENT SOCIETY'S" AGENT TRIED FOR VAGRANCY.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 29.—Horace G. Smith, claiming to be General Agent of the "New-York Provident Society," was tried on a charge of vagrancy to-day and discharged. None of those who have given him money here appeared against him. He brought Wm. Ellis, the alleged Treasurer of the society, to testify for him, and the story was very queer.

HEAVY RAIN-STORM IN VERMONT.

BURLINGTON, Vt., July 28—Midnight.—An unprecedented rain-storm commenced on Sunday, and still continues. Four inches have fallen. The telegraph wires in this section are prostrated. No serious damage has as yet been reported.

ENGLAND.

PARLIAMENT—THE BILL FOR REGULATION OF PUBLIC WORSHIP.

CHURCH AND STATE—DISRAELI VERSUS GLADSTONE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, July 18, 1874.

Parliament, it is expected, will be prorogued on the 5th of next month, and all sorts of business are, of course, being carried through with a wild rush. It is a significant fact that Parliament always sits from the middle of February to the first week in August, and that whatever the circumstances of the country may be Parliament rarely ever meets earlier or remains sitting later than these dates. Not that there is any reason to suppose that the country suffers from Parliament not sitting longer; the only question is whether it would not be much better if it did not sit quite so long. Less legislation would certainly be a sensible relief to a people which has to endure the application of thirty, or of forty, or perhaps even twice as many, fresh acts of Parliament every year. It cannot be said, however, that this sort of blistering has been very severe during the present session. Only a small number of bills have been passed; yet there has been nearly the usual amount of talking, and the hurry with which everything is now being done is very injurious. It may be taken as certain that the bill for the regulation of public worship will now be passed; but it is not to come into operation till next July, and it is extremely doubtful what its operation will actually be. Ecclesiastical controversy, however exciting to those who are in the thick of it, is apt to be rather dull to people at a distance. Yet the Parliamentary proceedings in regard to this measure are particularly worth notice, not only on account of the probable, or at least possible, consequences of the bill, but also on account of the illustrations that they afford of the personal characters of the two chief political men in England. A colleague of Mr. Gladstone once said of him that the church bells were always chiming in his head, and the remark is singularly true. He was born a priest, and to have found his true sphere of action he should have lived in the days when priests were also statesmen. It is true that he disestablished the Irish Church, but he could never have brought himself to do this if it had not been that the Irish Church, through being so closely confronted with the Roman Catholic Church, had become Puritanical in its hostility to everything that in any way approached to Popery. Again, the nearest approach to Ultramontanism in Scotland is the Free Church, where presbyter is assuredly "only old priest writ large," and where the authority of the civil Government, even to prevent illegal acts of the Church, is resolutely defied, commands all Mr. Gladstone's sympathies, in preference to the Established Church, which submits loyally to the State. In the Church of England, again, his enthusiasm is enlisted on the side of the Ritualists, or High Church party, who hold that the Church, being Divinely inspired, must know best about everything, and ought to be, in whatever it chooses to consider its own sphere, superior to, or at least independent of, the State. Since, as a youth, he wrote his first book on the relations between Church and State, he has been consistent in his adherence to principles which point to disestablishment, in the sense that the Church should be released from the restraints imposed on its freedom of opinion and ritual by the State. On this point he is notoriously, at divergence with all but a small section of the Ritual party, and this section, though it desires to see the Church separated from the State, desires this result from hatred of, and not good will to, the Church. Having kept away from the House of Commons during the greater part of the session, he comes up expressly to take part in these ecclesiastical discussions, and, of his own pleasure, and without consultation with any member of his party, or any consideration for their well-known feelings on such matters, he takes up a line of his own in the most dogmatic and dictatorial way. This is just what was constantly happening when he was in office. He went down to the Cabinet with his famous manifesto of last February in his pocket, and compelled his colleagues on the instant to accept it under a threat of resignation. Other measures had previously been forced upon the Cabinet and upon the party in a similar manner while he was Minister. But a statesman out of office has not the same leverage with which to work upon his associates, and consequently Mr. Gladstone has now found himself left in the lurch.

The breaking up of a Government is a serious thing for the party behind it; but a party which is in opposition, and which has no present prospect of getting on the Speaker's right hand, can afford to be a little independent of its leader. Mr. Gladstone was frankly told that if he persisted with his six resolutions in regard to the freedom of the Church, his party would go into the division lobby against him in a body. Mr. Forster, Mr. Goschen, and Sir W. Vernon Harcourt openly took part against him in the debate. Under those circumstances he had, of course, no alternative but to abandon the resolutions. This, however, is a very good illustration of the sort of strain which he was always bringing to bear on his Cabinet and his party when in office, and which finally broke the patient camel's back. A man who believes, as Gladstone does, that all his opinions come to him straight from heaven, cannot of course argue with people who do not enjoy the advantage of this direct and peculiar inspiration; and it is also obvious that free political institutions are incompatible with decrees issued after the manner and with the faith of Moses. On the other hand, Mr. Disraeli has shown on this occasion his vicious eagerness for making a hit at all hazards. In seeking a personal triumph over his rival, whose error he quickly detected, he has risked the harmony of his own party. He endeavored to fasten on Mr. Gladstone an attempt to upset the Protestantism of England, and ludicrously exaggerated the importance and drift of the six resolutions, with a view to raise a no-Popery panic. His Ministry was divided on the subject, Lord Salisbury, Mr. Hardy, Lord John Manners, and others being strongly against the bill, and he ought either to have held aloof from it or interposed in order to make the measure more reasonable and just. It is impossible to doubt that in spreading these wild and fantastic alarms he has exposed the Church, which his party has always steadfastly supported, to serious perils. The object of the bill is avowedly, as Mr. Disraeli said, to put down Ritualism; but Ritualism has never been defined; and besides, the bill may be used for many other purposes. What is necessary is that the law of the Church, which at present is utter confusion, should be distinctly laid down; but the bill merely gives facilities for the enforcement of a law which nobody understands, and which is interpreted in a thousand different ways. It is not at all unlikely that it will be the Broad Church which will be most struck at under the act.

A NEW RAILROAD BETWEEN NEW-BEDFORD AND FALL RIVER.

The building of a railroad on which through trains will be run from New-Bedford to Fall River is, says the Boston *Advertiser*, an assured fact. It is to begin near Braley Station, on the New-Bedford Railroad, and terminate at the top of the hill in Fall River, without connecting with the Old Colony Road. The length of the road will be about eight miles. The surveys are now in progress, and a definite location will be made in two or three weeks. The stock has been already subscribed to the full amount required. A considerable portion of the capital is furnished by a gentleman in the western part of the State. The company has been organized by the name of the Fall River Railroad Company, and the officers are as follows: President, J. A. Beauvais; Directors, J. A. Beauvais, John H. Perry, Lewis S. Judd, Benjamin H. Waite, George Wilson, Lemuel M. Kollock, Charles R. Tucker, George B. Phillips, George A. Bourne; Treasurer and clerk, T. B. Fuller.

INFANT MORTALITY.

ITS CAUSES—OVERCROWDING IN TENEMENT HOUSES—ILL VENTILATION AND BAD DRAINAGE.

The sad fact that two-thirds of the total number of deaths in this City during the past week were deaths of children has already been noticed in THE TIMES. Still sadder is it to record that this ratio of infantile to adult mortality is not an unusual one for the third week in July—which for many years has proved the most deadly of the year for adults as well as for children—but that it has hardly varied two per cent. for many years. The causes of this abnormally great child mortality are not far to seek, and every physician of the several with whom THE TIMES reporter conversed concurred in giving the same verdict. First, there are the strictly natural causes, such as dentition, the impossibility of getting fresh milk, and the heat. The last costs adults their comfort, but takes the very life of children. It first affects the mucous membranes of the intestines, and thus prevents digestion. Becoming a little greater, it predisposes to diarrhea—seventy per cent. of the children's deaths last week were from diarrheal diseases—and if very sultry, as it has not been this year, they die in convulsions. Moreover, perhaps so large a proportion as one-tenth of the children born here are too feeble to survive the first five years of their existence. And, finally, the climate itself is very severe. The Winters are intensely cold, and the Summers are excessively hot. Even in a single day there is frequently a change of temperature of from twenty to thirty degrees. These causes will account for many infant deaths, but they are beyond control. They are also causes which prevail in country and city alike, and so will not account for the excessive mortality in the City. The truth is that New-York is the most thickly populated, the worst lodged, the worst drained, and the worst cleaned of any city of anything like a corresponding size in the world. And where these features are most marked the deaths are most numerous. Take, for instance, the locality where most of these 400 children died. It is bounded by the Bowery and East River, by Grand and Seventeenth streets. In this region over 200,000 people to the square mile have been counted, and block after block is inhabited at the rate of 300,000 to the same space, scarcely allowing six square yards to each person. It is an example of what is called the "tenement-house population," which includes half of the million people of New-York, and furnishes three-quarters of the total deaths. Hence it is that the children are killed, and by strictly preventable and unnatural causes. Look at a modern tenement-house and consider if it would not be a greater wonder if the children lived. On a lot 25 by 100 feet there is usually a front and a rear house with an intervening court. In the former twenty families are often lodged, and in the latter ten. No ray of light can enter the hall nor a breath of air, except through the street door. The door is also the only means of ventilation for the bed-rooms, and even where by law another vent is opened it is usually boarded up by the ignorant inhabitants. In theory each family in rotation cleans the halls. In fact it is never done. Sometimes ashes and garbage are actually carried to the street. The easiest, and therefore most usual, mode is to empty them from the window or to accumulate them in a heap in the room, in the hope that the mass will be removed by an inspector, who sometimes comes so often as once in three months. The cesspools and privies are in the court, and though we spare any description of them, the stench which arises through the shaft formed by the front and rear houses, may be imagined. Against it the windows are closed until the air within becomes even more foul, and then they are opened until an equilibrium is restored, and then they are shut again. Hardly any improvement is visible when you pass from the house to the street. They not only are dirty now—we avoid the weakness of superlatives in a statement of facts—but they never were clean. They are laid with an uneven cobble-stone, whose interstices neither hoe nor broom could clean at its best. Now it is broken up into frequent holes from a few inches to a couple of feet in depth. These and the uneven gutters, the latter so graded as never to drain cleanly into the sewers, are filled with semi-liquid putrescent garbage. Repeatedly we stood by these pools and watched the gases of decomposition rise to the surface in bubbles, break, and become part of the atmosphere. This is so all through the Seventh, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards, where the mortality is greatest. Up town there are as crowded and dirty districts, but there the streets form lanes through which can blow the purifying breezes from the rivers. But down town the frequent crossing and intersections of the streets prevent this, and there is almost always a stagnant calm. These are simple facts, and their existence warrants a verdict of "death by mismanagement of the City authorities."

An additional and preventable cause of this child mortality was mentioned to us by a physician of seventeen years' practice among the Germans of the Eleventh Ward. He states it as his conviction that the public schools in many cases originate, and always spread, the various contagious diseases among children. He said that there were 100,000 children in the public schools of New-York, and though there was at one time a Medical Inspector of Schools, the office was abolished a year or two ago. Now we are reaping the harvest. Some of these 10,000 children must come from infected families, and bring the disease with them. Then their companions catch it, and carry it with them to hitherto healthy families. He had himself, he said, traced a disease from a single family to a school, and from one school to another, from the lowest part of the City to Harlem. Medical inspection can, he thinks, prevent the spreading of diseases in this way. Already he has found among the lower classes a deep-seated anxiety on this subject, and if it is not duly agitated and competent inspectors appointed, he fears the cause of public education may suffer.

THE PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 29.—Later investigations confirm what has been said relative to the collapse of the People's Fire Insurance Company, and there seems to be no doubt that Manager Harrison Prindle has absconded, not only with the assets of the corporation, but funds obtained through other sources, and estimated in the aggregate at $300,000.

THE LAST PUBLIC EXHIBIT OF THE COMPANY.

The Philadelphia *Telegraph* of last evening publishes the following statement of the condition of the People's Fire Insurance Company, as certified to by the Insurance Commissioners of Pennsylvania in April last:

Loans on bonds and mortgages, first lien (property worth $300,000)	$50,000 00
State bonds	66,666 66
United States 5-20 registered bonds	51,000 00
Union Pacific Railroad bonds ($32,000)	28,000 00
Loans on collateral (market value,$10,000)	5,000 00
Cash deposited in United States Banking Company of Philadelphia	64,450 00
Cash in company's office	1,033 71
Gross premiums in course of collection	20,460 98
Total	$286,611 35
Losses adjusted and unpaid, and losses in course of adjustment	5,493 32
Losses resisted	8,990 63
Total	$14,483 95
Deduct reinsurance, $1,000; salvage, $3,700	4,700 00
Total	$9,783 95
Reinsurance as per New-York standard	40,662 93
All other liabilities	5,379 24
Liabilities, exclusive of capital	55,826 14
Capital stock	200,000 00
Net surplus over all liabilities, including capital stock	30,785 23
Total	$286,611 35

The same paper states that there seems to be no doubt that the manager, Prindle, has absconded not only with the assets of the corporation, but funds obtained through other sources, and estimated in the aggregate at $300,000.

SCRANTON COAL SALE.

The attendance at the monthly sale of Scranton coal, yesterday, by John H. Draper & Co., was unusually small. Only 25,000 tons were offered, which were rapidly disposed of at a slight advance upon last month's prices. There was little competition, and no fluctuations in price; each kind quickly advanced to a certain figure, at which the whole was knocked down in quantities ranging from 200 to 1,000 tons. Steam-boat, which was started at $4 87½, rose to $5, at which price the whole lot was sold. Grate all went at the same price. Egg was started at $5, and the entire lot went at $5 27. Stove was eagerly purchased at $5 77½, and Chestnut at 4 72½.

The following are the rates at the last and present sale:

	Tons.	July.	June.
Steam-boat	5,000	$.... @$5 00	$4 87½@$4 90
Grate	5,000	.... @ 5 00	.... @ 5 00
Egg	5,000	.... @ 5 27	5 00 @ 5 15
Stove	5,000	.... @ 5 77½	.... @ 5 65
Chestnut	5,000	.... @ 4 72½	4 57½@ 4 62½
	25,000		

The average of advance in steam-boat is 11¼ cents per ton; egg, 19½ cents; stove, 12½ cents; and chestnut, 12½ cents.

SARATOGA.

THE RACING SEASON.

GREAT CROWDS TO SEE TO-DAY'S CONTESTS—ANXIETY ABOUT THE WEATHER—THE HORSES THAT START—SALE OF POOLS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Wednesday, July 29, 1874.

The weather clerk appears to be putting an "antic disposition on," and is giving the anxious people in Saratoga the most trying variations. Heat and cold, sunshine and rain, follow each other rapidly, and the transitions are much too sudden for comfort. Last night was one of rain, and it was the same story this morning. This afternoon we are in a state of uncertainty, for heavy clouds still hang over the village. The keenest anxiety is apparent everywhere, for the great race to-morrow has brought additional crowds, every train to-day being heavily laden with New-Yorkers, Albanians, and Trojans. The visitors are flocking in so rapidly that the hotels are turning away applicants by the hundred, especially the Grand Union and Congress Hall. It will therefore be a great disappointment should the weather prove unfavorable. Indeed, if the weather is at all favorable, to-morrow's racing will be very exciting.

As usual, there are three races on the programme, and each of them has a large entry. The first race is the Saratoga Stakes, the richest two-year old stake that has ever been run for in this country. It is worth $4,200, as there are fifty-two entries at $100 each, half forfeit. A dozen of the finest-bred two-year olds in the country have been declared as starters. These are: Hunter & Travers' b. c. King Bolt, by Lexington, out of imp. Eltham Lass, (being a full brother to Kingfisher;) also ch. f. Australind, by imp. Australian, out of Dolly Carter, by imp. Glencoe, the full sister to Joe Daniels, and ch. f. Olitipa, by imp. Leamington, out of Oliata, the latter the winner of the Flash Stakes of Saturday; August Belmont's imp. b. c. Matador, by Gladiateur, out of Nonpareil, and ch. f. Caroline, by Kentucky, out of imp. Camilla, by Kingston; Pierre Lorillard's b. c. James A., by imp. Leamington, out of Maiden, by Lexington; H. P. McGrath's b. c. Chesapeake, by Lexington, out of Roxana, by imp. Chesterfield, being a full brother to Susan Ann and Jury; also ch. c. Aristides, by imp. Leamington, out of Sarony, by Lexington; Thos. Puryear's br. c. Leader, by Leamington, out of Jessie Dixon, by Arlington; Jno. F. Chamberlin's gr. f. Lizzie R., by Aster, (brother to Asteroid,) out of Fairy, by imp. Knight of St. George, and D. McDaniel's ch. c. Willie Burke, by Baywood, (son of Lexington,) out of Katinka, by imp. Australian. As will be seen by the pedigree of these colts, a better bred lot of youngsters never came together in a race. These colts have all been backed in the betting books, and they are at the following prices this afternoon:

King Bolt	5 to 1	Aristides	10 to 1
Australian	5 to 1	Leader	10 to 1
Olitipa	6 to 1	Matador	7 to 1
Morris Slasher, filly	5 to 1	Caroline	7 to 1
James A	5 to 1	Lizzie R	10 to 1
Chesapeake	4 to 1	Willie Burke	5 to 1

The starters for the Saratoga Cup have already appeared in THE TIMES, viz.: Springbok, Katie Pease, Merodac, Preakness, Wanderer, and Eolus, which will make a splendid contest.

The selling race for all ages, which winds up the day's sport, will, from the character of the entries, be one of the most brilliant contests of the meeting. The distance is a mile and three-quarters, and the announced starters are Lawrence and G. Lorillard's b. h. Shylock, 5 years, 102 pounds; August Belmont's ch. m. Woodbine, 5 years, 99 pounds; M. H. Sanford's b. g. Kadi, 5 years, 96 pounds; J. H. Harbeck's b. h. Eolus, 6 years, 102 pounds; D. McDaniel's ch. h. Abd-el-Koree, 6 years, 102 pounds; and Joseph Donahue's ch. c. Galway, 4 years, 93 pounds.

The pool rooms to-night were crowded, and there was intense excitement. The following is the average of the pools sold:

SARATOGA STAKES.

Chesapeake and Aristides	$200	$350
Caroline and Matador	170	200
Australind and King Bolt	140	210
Willie Burke	150	125
Morris	145	170
Lizzie R	80	85
James A	50	90
Leader	40	55
Total	$975	$1,285

SARATOGA CUP.

Springbok and Katie Pease	$450	$600	$510
Preakness	305	320	205
Wanderer	155	160	130
Merodac	55	40	30
Total	$965	$1,120	$875

SELLING RACE.

Woodbine	$440	$500	$510
Eolus	205	250	230
Abd-el-Koree	240	330	320
Galway	100	160	165
Kadi	130	115	100
Shylock	130	160	160
Total	$1,245	$1,515	$1,475

Eolus is withdrawn in the Saratoga Cup. The weather is clearing. Merodac is also scratched out of the cup.

THE CLEVELAND RACES.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 29.—The attendance at the races to-day was very large, not less than 8,000 people being present.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $3,500, free to all; $2,100 to first, $875 to second, and $525 to third horse. In the first heat the horses got away well together, American Girl having the pole, Goldsmith Maid second, and Judge Fullerton outside. The girl led to the half-mile pole, the Maid close up, and Fullerton two lengths behind. On the third quarter the Maid went to first place, with American Girl second. This order was maintained to the homestretch, when Fullerton struck a very fast gait, passing the girl, and coming in second, two lengths ahead of her, and one length behind Goldsmith Maid. In the next heat American Girl again took the lead at the start, and kept it to the third quarter, when Fullerton lapped her, the Maid going to the front. Down the homestretch a fine race for second place was had, the Girl getting under the wire half a length ahead of Fullerton and two lengths behind the Maid. In the third heat the Maid led from the start, Judge Fullerton and the Girl trailing all close together. No change was made in these positions, although on the homestretch Fullerton crowded the Maid, who won the heat by a neck.

Goldsm'th Maid	1	1	1
Judge Fullerton	2	3	2
American Girl	3	2	3

Time—First heat—quarter, 33; half, 1:07; three quarters, 1:42; mile 2:19¾. Second heat—quarter, 34; half, 109; three quarters, 1:42½; mile, 2:19¾. Third heat—quarter, 34½; half, 1:07¾; three quarters, 1:44; mile, 2:20.

American Girl was driven by John Trout, and Judge Fullerton by O. A. Hickok. Faster time than was made was expected, and some disappointment was manifested by the audience.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $4,000 for 2:29 class; $2,400 to the first, $1,000 to the second, $600 to third. Seven horses entered. Lucille Golddust was the favorite, with Stewart Maloney as the second choice. The race was won by Cosette in the second, third, and fifth heats. Very fine trotting was shown in this race by Cosette, spotted colt Golddust, and Maloney. The first heat was won by a half length by the colt. In the second heat, Golddust broke badly at the turn and fell behind, the colt taking the lead, with Cosette second and Stewart Maloney third. On the last turn the colt went up and Cosette went to the front and kept the lead to the finish. Cosette won the third heat by half a length, Maloney crowding her hard. In the fourth heat, Golddust led from the start, and won easily. In the fifth heat, Golddust led to the third quarter, when she broke, and was passed by Cosette, Maloney, and the colt. From this point, Cosette led, with Maloney close up, until nearing the score, when the colt came up and closed rapidly on Cosette, who won the heat by a neck, Golddust passing Maloney and coming in a good third.

SUMMARY.

J. M. French's bk. m. Cosette	4	1	1	4	1
C. M. Bliven's spot g. Spotted Colt	1	2	5	3	2
E. S. Green's br. m. Lucille Golddust	2	4	3	1	3
M. Gooden's b. g. Stewart Maloney	3	3	2	2	6
John Demas' b. m. Mollie	6	5	4	5	5
John Hines' g. g. Silversides	5	6	6	6	6
W. W. Woods' b. g. Governor	Distanced.				

TIME.

	First Quarter.	Second.	Third.	Mile.
First heat	36	1:12	1:48	2:25½
Second heat	35½	1:14	1:47½	2:24¼
Third heat	37	1:12½	1:49½	2:27½
Fourth heat	35	1:10	1:46½	2:26¾
Fifth heat	36½	1:12	1:48½	2:27¼

THIRD RACE.—Purse $500; running; $300 to first, $125 to second, and $75 to third horse; mile heats. There were six entries for this race, but only three started, Granger, Jack Frost, and Enterprise having been drawn. Lady Washington was the favorite. The race was won in two straight heats by Spendthrift.

SUMMARY.

Lostrow's ch. s. Spendthrift	1	1
H. Bartlett's b. m. Lady Washington	3	2
Fred. Lloyd's b. s. Capt. Hutchinson	2	3

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half Mile.	Three-quarter.	Mile.
First Heat	26	52	1:19	1:45¾
Second Heat	26	51½	1:16½	1:43¾

THE OTTAWA RACES.

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 29.—This was the first day of the Ottowa races.

The first race was a hurdle race, and was won by Kelso; time 4:02; Trade Wind was second.

The second race was for the City Purse, and was won by Irish Girl, with Jacques Cartier second and Blue Bonnet third. Time—1:55½.

The third race was for the Citizens' Purse, and was won by War Cry; Trouble second, Major Macon third. Time—2:04.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The fire at St. Johns, N. B., reported Tuesday night, was got under control about 2 o'clock yesterday morning. One hotel, two stores, several dwellings, and some stables and outbuildings were totally destroyed. Insurance, $800 in the Royal Canadian, and $3,000 in the Liverpool, London, and Globe. This is all the insurance known at present.

On Sunday evening, Murray's hotel, at the Forks, near Skowhegan, Me., with adjoining buildings and their contents, were destroyed by fire; loss, $60,000; no insurance. It is supposed to have caught through carelessness of a cigar smoker.

A fire yesterday morning, in a shed in the rear of the Levis Post Office, Quebec, burned three dwellings and a number of out-buildings. The Liverpool, London and Globe and the Royal Canadian insurance offices are the sufferers.

LOCAL FIRES.

About 6:30 P. M. yesterday a fire broke out on the top floor of the three-story brick building No. 13 Howard street among a lot of imitation hair. The cause of the fire could not be ascertained, but it is supposed to have been through the carelessness of one of the occupants. The fire made rapid headway and soon burned through the roof and spread to the roof of the house adjoining, No. 15 Howard street. Although the fire did not get below the third floor, water was poured into the building for nearly two hours before it was extinguished. The floor where the fire originated was occupied by C. C. Crummey & Co., imitation hair goods. Damage to stock, $600. The basement was occupied by McMann & Co., dealers in jute; damage to stock about $150. The first floor was occupied by W. Boardman as a lager-beer saloon; loss, $300. The second floor was occupied by W. Jorolamen, carpenter and builder; loss, $250. None of the above persons were insured. The building was damaged to the extent of $500. No. 15 Howard street was but slightly damaged.

At 8 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out on the top floor of the four-story brick building No. 86 John street, occupied by R. Eagan, dealer in cotton waste. The fire is supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion, and before it was extinguished the floor on which it originated was gutted. The loss of Eagan, who occupies the second, third, and fourth floors, is estimated at $2,000; insured for $5,000 in the Kings County Company. The first floor and basement are occupied by Davis & Riker, machinists, damage $1,000; insured for $3,000. The building was damaged to the extent of $1,500.

At 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in Apollo Hall, on Blackwell street, Dover, N. J., and before the flames could be extinguished that building and a blacksmith shop and barn in the rear were totally destroyed. The loss is estimated at $2,500, which is partially insured.

At midnight a fire occurred in the basement of No. 393 Grand street, occupied by Julius Baranowitz, chemist. Damage, $100; insured for $3,000 in the Phenix Company.

A slight fire occurred last night on the second floor of the tenement-house in the rear of No. 1,071 First avenue, caused by sparks from the chimney setting fire to the bed.

A FIGHT WITH DESPERADOES—ONE OF THEM KILLED.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., July 29.—This morning, at Jermyn, in this county, Alfred Green, Superintendent of a coal-mine, started between 4 and 5 o'clock to inspect the mine and see if it was free from gas, and that everything was right, as was his regular custom before the miners entered for the day's work. He was accosted while on his way by three strangers, who asked him for work. He replied that he had a full force, and did not need their services. They then drew their revolvers and fired nine shots at him, two of which took effect in his left shoulder and side. His cries and the reports of the pistols attracted the attention of Robert Pierce and Edward McCracken, who came to his assistance. The ruffians turned upon them, but Pierce defended them with his revolver and shot one of the strangers through the head, killing him instantly. The other two ran, but one of them was wounded before he got out of range. Mr. Green's wounds are pronounced dangerous, but not necessarily fatal. The assailant who was killed was unknown to all who saw his corpse. A rumor reached here this evening that the man who was wounded had been captured, and that the exasperated miners and citizens of Jermyn had lynched him.

THE PHILADELPHIA ABDUCTION CASE.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 29.—The Police Department have abandoned the idea that the two men and two women arrested on suspicion were connected with the Ross abduction case. These parties are still in custody, and will have a hearing to-morrow on numerous charges of robbery perpetrated in Germantown.

JESSE POMEROY, THE BOY MURDERER.

BOSTON, July 29.—The Coroner's jury in the case of Katy Curran rendered a verdict this afternoon. It found that she came to her death by the hands of Jesse Pomeroy, and said that the evidence submitted corroborated Pomeroy's confession of the crime. The jury also found that the body of the girl, either before or after death, was mutilated by some sharp instrument.

FATAL EXPLOSION OF GAS.

COATESVILLE, Penn., July 29.—The shoe factory of Babb, Cox & Co. was shattered last evening by an explosion of gas. Mr. C. Babb, his son Willie, F. H. Bickel, and H. A. Berrey, were badly burned. Willie Babb is since dead. A plumber was examining for a leak in the gas-pipe in the cellar, and striking a match caused the explosion.

EXPLOSION IN A POWDER MILL—THREE KILLED.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., July 29.—By an explosion to-day of a magazine and drying-house attached to Welby & Co.'s powder mill, near Tamaqua, three men, named Garber, Mulunia, and Kraus were instantly killed, and a boy named Coyle fatally injured. The cause of the explosion is unknown. The men all leave families.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH AND MR. BEECHER.

The following remarks are from a letter of the New-York correspondent of the Portland (Me.) *Press*:

"But Plymouth Church will not part with their spiritual teacher, nor be in the least degree moved from their allegiance to him. Those of them, if there be any such, who find it impossible to reconcile his own mournful self upbraidings with perfect innocence, alike in thought and act, will bear in mind how often he has taught them the sublime Christian tenet of forgiveness. They will turn to the eighth chapter of John and find in that touching episode in the life of Jesus an example of the large charity which covers a multitude of sins. It strikes me that wouldn't be uninstructive reading for Dr. Bacon and the other divines who have taken such a deal of pains to stir up this strife, and thereby occasioned so much sorrow and suffering to so little purpose. I do not by any means wish to be considered as intimating that they are unfamiliar with the New Testament, but they seem to have been governed more in this matter by the precepts of the Old. They may not seek to extinguish the most brilliant luminary that ever shone in the American pulpit, but they have acted precisely as if they had that object in view. If they could accomplish it they would be striking a tremendous blow at church organizations. If it could be demonstrated that the first clergyman in all the land, leading throughout a long ministry an apparently blameless, useful, and noble life—a model of all the proprieties—living constantly in the sight of his fellow men—enjoying no privacy—accorded no opportunities for seclusion—could yet have been all the while an undetected hypocrite and have practiced a career of successful deception and wickedness, the sincerity of every other preacher in the country would be subject to general doubt and suspicion, and with good reason.

But the more one thinks about it the more preposterous it seems. If Henry Ward Beecher is not an upright, pure-minded man, there is no use in putting any further faith in human nature. We might just as well conclude at once that every mortal being is a cheat and a sham. There are no signs, no tests by which you can gauge a man, if these fail which have established his claim to be implicitly trusted. Hence, I refuse to accept any statement which antagonizes my belief in the inherent goodness of Mr. Beecher. That he has been weak enough to put himself on record as having committed some offense, demanding confession and repentance, I discover to my grief. That he has been subjected to a species of black-mail now appears clearly. But I await further developments, with the most steadfast conviction that nothing can transpire to destroy or seriously impair a reputation so nobly earned and so firmly established as that of the illustrious preacher of Brooklyn."

THE BEECHER SCANDAL.

MR. THEODORE TILTON IN COURT.

WHY HE WAS ARRESTED—ARGUMENT OF HIS COUNSEL AND A SPEECH FROM THE COMPLAINANT—THE LATEST PHASE OF THE CASE.

Some public curiosity still exists as to the motives which actuated Gaynor in causing the arrest of Theodore Tilton on a charge of libeling Henry Ward Beecher. The feeling of curiosity mentioned does not, however, seem to possess the better classes of the community, if one might judge from the character of the audience assembled in the Third District Court room yesterday morning, when the case of Gaynor against Tilton was called.

Aside from those whose duty compelled their presence, there were very few respectable people. Habitual court loungers and morbid curiosity seekers made up the crowd, and rendered the atmosphere of the court anything but pleasant. The complainant in the case, fearing that the purity of his motives might be suspected, has, in accordance with the example set by many people who, for the sake of a little cheap notoriety, have connected themselves with the Beecher scandal, come out with a "card," in which it is stated that Mr. Tilton did not instigate his own arrest. It is also stated that the prosecution for libel was not the work of Henry Ward Beecher or any of his friends.

About 10 o'clock Theodore Tilton accompanied by his counsel, Ex-Judge Morris, arrived at Justice Riley's Court, corner of Adelphi and Myrtle avenues, in a close carriage. Mr. Tilton and his counsel went directly to the Justice's private room and remained there until the ordinary morning business of the court had been transacted. When Judge Riley was ready to proceed with the Tilton case, Mr. Morris suggested that it should go over until Monday. Justice Riley said he would confer with the complainant and suggest to him the propriety of withdrawing the complaint. He thought such a case should go before some other tribunal having jurisdiction. All he could do in any event would be to go into a preliminary examination, and if the facts warranted, hold the accused to await the action of the Grand Jury. He said the District Attorney ought to be consulted in the matter. Mr. Morris and Mr. Tilton then retired and consulted for a few minutes, and meanwhile Justice Riley had an interview with Gaynor, who had remained in the court-room. Returning from that interview to the private room, Justice Riley said that the complainant would not withdraw his complaint, nor would he yield to a suggestion made to him that the examination should be held in the Justice's private room, and that he insisted that the affair, being of great public importance, should be investigated publicly in the court-room. Justice Riley then said he was ready to call the case, and, all the parties having entered the court-room, the case was formally called. In answer to a question, by the Magistrate, as to whether he had any suggestion to make, Mr. Morris said: "If your Honor pleases, I have some few objections. I have spoken to the complainant here and asked him the question whether this complaint was made with the knowledge of or at the suggestion of the party alleged to have been libeled, and I have been informed by him it is made solely upon his own responsibility, and entirely without the knowledge of the party in question. Now, your Honor is aware that in a complaint of this kind it is usually and properly made by the person alleged to have been libeled, or by some friend of that person, with the knowledge and assent of the person. It is certainly not in harmony with judicial procedure that a complaint of this nature should be made by a person who is a stranger, without the knowledge, privity, or consent of the party alleged to have been injured, or without the knowledge or assent of any intimate friend of that party. And while Mr. Tilton is ready and willing to meet any charge that may be preferred against him, at any time and in any place, when properly presented, I submit that the forms of law and judicial procedure should not be called into requisition for the mere purpose of gratifying either idle curiosity or giving cheap notoriety to any person. [Applause.] And I therefore, in view of the status of this case, (Mr. Tilton comes here, of course, by a process of the court which compels him,) submit whether the ends of justice do not suggest—or rather propriety of judicial procedure suggest—that the matter end here. If your Honor should come to a different conclusion then I would suggest that the matter stand over until Monday, and in the meantime I shall see the legal representative of the people of this county and take his view, as of course he has the sole charge and control of matters of this kind. I make this suggestion now at this stage of the proceedings, and I think it is proper I should.

Justice Riley—I think myself that it would be better for the complainant to consent to a discontinuance of the suit. I cannot see that any good can come from an examination before me. I don't know what the motives of the complainant are. I haven't any idea what caused him to come here and make the affidavit.

The Complainant—If the court please, what the counsel has said with regard to the propriety or right which I have to make this complaint against the defendant, which I have, I think is entirely without foundation. And when he says that your Honor knows that it is contrary to the judicial practice of the State, I think he is speaking unwarrantably. I will say that your Honor knows as a judicial officer, and I know as a member of the community, and other persons know as members of the community, that in any violation of the laws of the State, it is at the option of any member of a community to make a complaint against the violator of the law. I have come forward here simply as a member of the community. If this man is guilty of libel he has violated the laws of the State, and the laws of the State prescribe a punishment for it. I, as a member of the community, have a right to come forward and bring him to justice. If a member of the community committed murder, and I am cognizant of the fact, it is my duty to make a complaint and have him brought to justice. If a man stole a horse and I know it, it is my duty to bring him to justice. He is a violator of the law. If a man libels one of his fellow-citizens he violates the law as a murderer does, or as a horse thief, and it is my duty to bring him into court to answer for it. It may be a little unusual, if the Court pleases, to commence such proceedings in a court of this kind. It may be usual to let it go before the Grand Jury, where nothing is ever again heard of such cases. [Hisses.] But I have a perfect right to have him preliminarily arrested and brought before your Honor. And it is my privilege here now to ask a hearing before your Honor if he wishes it. If not, he can waive examination and await the action of the Grand Jury.

After some further argument, Judge Riley decided to adjourn the further hearing of the case until Monday morning at 10 o'clock. After the decision had been made Mr. Tilton retired to the Judge's private room, and the crowd slowly left the court-room, but only to collect on the sidewalk and stare at the defendant as he passed to the carriage in waiting.

MR. BEECHER TO MR. MOULTON.

It was currently reported in Brooklyn yesterday that Mr. Beecher had written to Mr. Frank Moulton asking him to go before the committee, exhibit all letters, and tell all he knows with reference to "the matters in controversy between Theodore Tilton and Henry Ward Beecher." This letter is declared to be long, explicit, earnest, unmistakable, and to the effect that Mr. Beecher has no wish, and Mr. Moulton no alternative, but for the latter to go before the committee, fully and frankly to say all he can say, forthwith.

MORNING SESSION OF THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock, the Investigating Committee met at the house of Mr. Shearman, No. 81 Hicks street, and were busily engaged in reviewing the testimony already taken. The session did not close until nearly 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The committee is in receipt of a great deal of information from various people by letters, but it is not of a character to be used in the case as it is now being conducted. Gen. Tracy and Mr. Shearman were both absent from their law offices all day, and devoted their time to the committee. Messages were being received and sent incessantly, and the meeting was disturbed by frequent callers.

THE EVENING SESSION.

The Investigating Committee met last evening at the residence of Mr. Storrs, in Munroe place. Mr. Sage was the first to arrive, and a few minutes later Mr. White entered. A few minutes after 8 o'clock Mr. Cleveland stepped up to the door and was admitted. These three gentlemen, with Mr. Storrs and the stenographer, were the only persons present. Mr. Winslow and Mr. Claflin were absent, as were also Gen. Tracy and Mr. Hill. No witness appeared before the committee, and it was purely a matter of speculation as to what business the members who attended had to transact. As stated yesterday, it was expected that Mr. Moulton would come forward last evening in compliance with the invitation sent to him by the committee. It seems, however, to have been well understood that Mr. Moulton would not present himself to give evidence in the case, and doubtless to this circumstance was owing the absence of Gen. Tracy, Mr. Hill, Mr. Winslow, and Mr. Claflin. It was thought that the only object the committee could have in holding a session yesterday was to consider their future course of action in the investigation. It would appear that a critical turning point in their proceedings has been reached, which leaves them undecided as to the manner in which to proceed further in the matter. The time has arrived when either Mr. Moulton or Mr. Beecher should contribute his testimony to the mass of evidence already taken, and the unwillingness of Mr. Moulton to testify seems to have placed the committee in a dilemma. However this may be, it is quite certain that no business of any importance was transacted during the session last evening. The stenographer left Mr. Storrs' at 9 o'clock, and about twenty minutes later Mr. Sage, accompanied by Mr. Cleveland and Mr. White, left the house. Mr. Cleveland went to Mr. Halliday's residence after leaving Mr. Storrs', and Mr. Sage and Mr. White went directly to their own residences. As to the proceedings of the evening session, or the future action of the committee, they refused to furnish any information. One member of the committee, however, stated during the early part of the day that there was no business of any importance to be transacted, and that it was well understood by them that Mr. Moulton would not voluntarily come forward to testify in the case.

MRS. TILTON.

A TIMES reporter called last evening at the residence of Mr. Ovington, on Hicks street, Brooklyn, where Mrs. Tilton is stopping. Mrs. Tilton, since she left her husband's house, has not seen any but her intimate friends. Mr. Ovington reports that she is in excellent health and spirits. She read the statement of Mr. Carpenter published yesterday in an afternoon paper relative to the letter containing a statement to the effect that Mr. Beecher made an improper proposal to her. This letter, it is alleged, she gave to her husband in the presence of Mr. Carpenter. Mrs. Tilton has made no comment whatever on the statement of Mr. Carpenter. The statement in a morning paper of yesterday that she was before the Investigating Committee on Tuesday night, Mr. Ovington pronounces entirely without foundation. Mrs. Tilton has not been before the committee since its existence has been made known to the public. When Mr. Tilton called at Mr. Ovington's, on Sunday, his ostensible purpose was (as noted elsewhere) to inform his wife that, in case she wanted anything from the house in Livingston street, he would be conveniently absent while she called for it. Mrs. Tilton's friends, however, believe that Tilton's real purpose was to intimidate his wife. Mrs. Tilton, however, refused to see him. She has not suffered any anxiety on account of his arrest, for the reason that she and her friends believe he brought it about himself.

WHY MR. TILTON WANTED TO SEE HIS WIFE.

Mr. Tilton was asked yesterday, by the reporter of a Brooklyn paper if he had seen the following statement, which was recently published:

"Last Sunday Theodore Tilton made an unsuccessful attempt to see his former wife (as he calls her). He called at Mr. Ovington's house and told Mrs. Ovington that if his wife would like to see him he should be pleased to see her. Mrs. Ovington replied that she would take the message up stairs to Mrs. Tilton. She soon returned with the answer that Mrs. Tilton did not desire to see him, and did not think it best. He then went into quite a protracted conversation about his troubles, in the course of which he remarked that his wife had made a great mistake in not putting her case into his hands. If she had done that, he said, he would have protected her entirely. Finally, before leaving, he repeated his request to see his wife, and Mrs. Ovington went up stairs with the second message; but Mrs. Tilton persisted in her refusal, and he went away without seeing her."

Mr. Tilton replied that he had read the statement, and that it was true in the main. He said: "I went to see Mrs. Tilton and was unsuccessful. My object was simply this, and this alone: I wanted to tell her that if she needed any article for her use which was at my residence in Livingston street, that she was at liberty to call for it at any time, and I would be conveniently absent."

WHAT MR. F. B. CARPENTER SAYS ABOUT THE SCANDAL.

One of the Brooklyn evening papers yesterday published a long interview with Mr. F. B. Carpenter. Among other things, that gentleman is reported to have said:

"I can prove that Oliver Johnson used these words: 'My lips are sealed by a solemn promise; but if I should disclose what I know, the roof of Plymouth Church would come right off.' Another time Mr. Johnson said to me: 'I know a great deal more about this case than you do, and what you know is bad enough.'"

The interview is continued substantially as follows:

Reporter—Has Mrs. Tilton ever made any admission to you compromising Mr. Beecher?

Mr. Carpenter—Mrs. Tilton, in my presence, was asked by Mr. Tilton to put in writing something in reference to her relation with Mr. Beecher, that he could show to Dr. Storrs. This was in December, 1872, or January, 1873. Mrs. Tilton assented willingly, and, going to her room, returned in a few moments with a manuscript, on which was written, as near as I can remember, these words:

"On a certain occasion Mr. Beecher solicited me to become a wife to him, with all that is implied in this relation. This proposition I communicated to my husband."

Mr. Tilton took that writing to Rev. Dr. Storrs.

Reporter—How do you know this?

Mr. Carpenter—I accompanied Mr. Tilton, and saw Theodore place this document in Dr. Storrs' hand.

Reporter—Why was Dr. Storrs called into the case?

Mr. Carpenter—Mr. Tilton knew Dr. Storrs as an intimate friend of Mr. Beecher, and he went to him for counsel soon after the Woodhull letter appeared. He said: "Dr. Storrs, I come to you for advice in regard to the proper action to be taken by myself in reference to the statements made in the Woodhull letter."

Dr. Storrs replied: "I have not read the statement made by Mrs. Woodhull, but if you think it is of sufficient importance to merit attention, I will do so."

Dr. Storrs read the Woodhull story, and a few days later, when Mr. Tilton visited him, said:

"Mr. Tilton, I have read this paper carefully, and if the statements are true, I draw from them four conclusions."

Mr. Tilton asked what the conclusions were.

Dr. Storrs then said:

First—That Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton had criminal relations.

Second—That you discovered that.

Third—That Mr. Beecher received a paper from Mrs. Tilton denying that such relations had ever existed.

Fourth—That Mr. Moulton got that paper from Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Tilton said: "Dr. Storrs, what if those points can't be denied?"

Dr. Storrs replied: "If those points cannot be denied, I have no advice to give. An evasion would be worse than silence."

Reporter—Did Mr. Tilton tell Dr. Storrs all the facts in the case?

Mr. Carpenter—He did not. He told me he did not want to bring disgrace upon his wife.

Reporter—Have you any statement or explanation to make concerning your affidavit charging that Mr. Beecher told you he would share his fame, fortune, and honor with Mr. Tilton, in case Tilton would do certain things?

Mr. Carpenter—Only this: That I made that affidavit so that it would bear as lightly against Mr. Beecher as possible.

Reporter—Do you still refuse to give the substance of the conversation you had with Mr. Beecher on the evening of June 1, 1873?

Mr. Carpenter—I do. No power save a legal tribunal shall oblige me to make public the statements in that interview.

Reporter—What is your opinion of Mrs. Tilton's statement?

Mr. Carpenter—I hesitate to express an opinion, for Mrs. Tilton has made such unaccountable statements to me. For instance, you remember I told you I was present when she put in writing the statement that Beecher had solicited her. Less than a year after, in conversation with her, she told me that her admission in that letter was untrue.

When asked why Mr. Beecher challenged investigation if he knew of the existence of letters damaging to his character, Mr. Carpenter said: There are several reasons which will answer that question. You know he had previously been sustained to a remarkable degree by his church. He may have known that Mrs. Tilton would sustain him if it came to the worst. He may have supposed that the most important documentary evidence was destroyed, as did Mrs. Tilton. Or, driven to desperation, he may have courted the worst, for you remember he declared in one of his letters to Mr. Moulton: "Nothing can possibly be so bad as the power of great darkness in which I spend much of my time. I look upon death as sweeter far than any friend I have in the world."

The following telegram from Mr. Carpenter relative to the above interview explains itself:

HOMER, N. Y., Wednesday, July 29, 1874.

To the Editor of the Argus:

Please add to my statement to-day that Mr. Tilton told Rev. Dr. Storrs and myself, in December, 1872, that he had not told and could not tell us the whole truth.

Mr. Tilton never made a threat against Mr. Beecher. He only spoke in self-defense, and as a wronged and suffering man.

In all references to Mr. Beecher's apology, Mr. Tilton always omitted the most important part of it—shielding his wife to Dr. Storrs, to myself, and others.

FRANK B. CARPENTER.

GEN. TRACY, MR. SHEARMAN, AND MR. HILL.

A good deal of comment was occasioned last evening by the fact that neither Gen. Tracy nor Mr. Hill attended the night session of the Investigating Committee. Since the investigation commenced one or other of the counsel was to be found at some time during the evening with Mr. Shearman, Clerk of Plymouth Church, at his residence, corner of Hicks and Orange streets. The stenographer to the committee is also the stenographer of Plymouth Church, and he, too, usually went to Mr. Shearman's house each night when the committee had adjourned. It is well known that Mr. Shearman is one of Mr. Beecher's most intimate friends, and kept the latter gentleman thoroughly informed of the latest developments in the case. Yesterday Mr. Shearman was absent from the city, and it was rumored that he left town in connection with some important features of the case.

MR. BEECHER'S MOVEMENTS YESTERDAY.

Mr. Beecher spent the day yesterday at his home on Brooklyn Heights. In the evening he walked out with a friend, and paid a visit to a house on Montague street. Mr. Beecher was in excellent spirits. In conversation with some friends, after returning from his evening walk, he made several humorous allusions to the Investigating Committee, and the efforts of the reporters to obtain information. The great majority of those who take an interest in the case, he is of opinion, believe him innocent, and he asserts that in a few days, at most, it will be made clear to all the world that the charges preferred against him are without foundation.

HON. E. D. HOLTON, OF MILWAUKEE, ON THE TRIPARTITE LETTER.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 29.—The *Sentinel* of to-morrow will contain the interview with Hon. E. D. Holton, who was mentioned in last night's dispatches as being present at the interview of Bowen and Carpenter, and refers to Tilton's letter published in the Brooklyn *Union* a year ago last Spring, dated Jan. 1, 1871, calling Bowen's attention to a statement made by him, that Beecher had been guilty of improprieties with a number of women, and was unsafe for visits to the houses of members of his church. Holton saw the letter while in Hartford; went to New-York, and called on Bowen, Carpenter being present; he (Holton) talked about the letter, and asked Bowen squarely if he had made such charges against Beecher, to Beecher himself, and if he knew them to be true. Bowen refused to deny or acknowledge their truth. Holton construed his silence into an admission that Tilton's letter truthfully stated what had transpired.

ROBBERY OF A BATAVIA, N. Y., BANK.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 29.—This noon two men entered the First National Bank of Batavia and requested the Cashier, McIntyre, to give them greenbacks for a quantity of coin. McIntyre counted the coin, when the men said he had made a mistake. After recounting it the men received the greenbacks and left. About 4 o'clock it was discovered that $9,200 was missing from the safe, and it was ascertained that while the Cashier's attention was engaged by the two men a boy had slipped around to the safe and taken the money. The sharpers were seen about the village during the forenoon.

A WOMAN AND THREE CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.

YANKTON, Dakota, July 29.—The farm-house of Mr. Shoffhausen, thirteen miles from here, was burned on Tuesday night. He was absent at the time, and his wife and three children were burned to death. His wife dragged herself and infant out, and walked a mile and a half, but both were so badly burned that they died shortly afterward.

MORSE'S LUXURENE, A LATE DISCOVERY of purified deodorized COCOANUT-OIL with other vegetable materials elegantly combined. This preparation possesses remarkable properties for preserving and beautifying the hair. As a DRESSING it has NO EQUAL. All ladies and gentlemen should try it. Price 50 cents. For sale by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

New Life to the Hair.
BURNETT'S COCOAINE
Gives new life to the hair.—*Advertisement.*

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Scold as You Will,
ladies, you can't debar the men from tobacco, but you can induce them to brush their teeth with Sozodont, which removes the unpleasant odor of "the weed," and whitens the dental surface.

Sufferers with Scarlet Fever, Attended with throat complications, can find relief by using GILES' LINIMENT OF IODIDE OF AMMONIA. Depot, No. 451 6th av.

Go in the Country, Take a Good Supply of Boots, Shoes, India-rubber and Bathing Shoes, and obtain from MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union square.

Brown's Vermifuge Comfits, or Worm LOZENGES, give the best possible effect. Children having worms require immediate attention. 25c. a box.

Tourists Should Obtain Landborg's California Water, the new toilet luxury. Cooling and refreshing.

DIED.

BUSSING.—Suddenly, on Tuesday evening, KATE BREATH and ANNA, twin children of John S. Bussing.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral Thursday, July 30, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of their father, No. 126 West 48th st.

GIBSON.—At Montrose, on the Hudson, on Tuesday, July 28, CATHARINE, wife of James R. Gibson, in the 76th year of her age.

Funeral on Friday, July 31, at 11 A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Montrose Station on arrival of train leaving Grand Central Depot at 9:10 A. M. Returning train leaves Montrose at 2:36 P. M.

GRAVES.—In Sandwich, Mass., July 12, LOUISE W. GRAVES, wife of Albert Graves, of Springfield, N. J., aged 39 years.

HALPIN.—At Franklin, N. J., on 29th inst., JOHN, infant child of Z. J. and Hannah M. Halpin, aged 7 weeks and 3 days.

Funeral from No. 239 West 52d st., 30th inst., at 2 P. M.

HALPINE.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, July 29, MARIE (MINNIE) MARGUERITE HUNTER, youngest daughter of the late Gen. Chas. G. and Margaret G. Halpine.

Funeral will take place on Friday, 31st inst., at 10 A. M., from the residence of her mother, No. 812 Lexington av. Relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend.

☞ Washington papers please copy.

HEYWARD.—Drowned, at Hackensack, N. J., on Monday, July 27, WILLIE, only son of the late Gen. William C. Heyward, of Charleston, S. C., in the 20th year of his age.

Funeral will take place on Thursday, from No. 335 West 34th st., at 2 P. M.

☞ Charleston (S. C.) and Baltimore (Md.) papers please copy.

JONES.—At Ascott, England, on Friday, July 24, LEWIS C. JONES, only son of the late Isaac Colford Jones.

KELLOGG.—In Forest Port, Oneida County, N. Y., July 29, BETSEY ANN KELLOGG, relict of the late John D. Kellogg, aged 62 years and 5 months.

LAWRENCE.—On Wednesday, July 29, ALMIRA R., wife of Capt. Wm. W. Lawrence and daughter of the late Christian Stamler, in the 54th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 563 Lafayette av., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 1, at 2 P. M., without further notice.

LOTT.—At Flatlands, Long Island, on Wednesday, July 29, MARIA EMMANS, wife of Peter Lott, in the 64th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, on Friday, 31st, at 2:30 o'clock.

LINDSAY.—June 13, at his late residence, near Belfast, Ireland, Alderman ROBERT LINDSAY, J. P., of the firms of Robert Lindsay & Co. and Lindsay Bros.

PIERCE.—In Boston, on Monday, July 20, SAMUEL PIERCE, formerly of Troy, N. Y., in the 72d year of his age.

PRENTICE.—On Wednesday morning, July 29, GEORGE, youngest son of Robert and Catharine Prentice, in the 12th year of his age.

Friends and relatives of the family, also members of Copestone Lodge, No. 641, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Friday, July 31, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the residence of deceased's parents, No. 85 8th av.

POND.—At North Stamford, Conn., on Tuesday, July 28, ADDISON A., twin son of Addison A. and Mary E. Pond, aged 1 year and 28 days.

Funeral at the residence of his parents, Port Richmond, Staten Island, on Thursday, July 30, at 2 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Boston and Worcester (Mass.) papers please copy.

TAYLOR.—Wednesday, July 29, at 7 A. M., in Brooklyn, of cholera infantum, MIRIAM MINOTT, only daughter of Fitch and Sarah Taylor, aged 1 year, 5 months, and 5 days.

WAITE.—On Tuesday, July 28, DELLA LOUISE, infant daughter of William M. and Sarah M. Waite, aged 4 months, and 14 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her grandfather, William Mitchell, at No. 26 Vandam st., on Thursday, the 30th inst., at 1 P. M.

☞ Troy papers please copy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW-YORK PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL City Mission Society.—The Treasurer acknowledges the following sums received from June 15 to July 20, 1874:

FOR GENERAL WORK—Offertory at Chapel on St. Barnabas' Day, $18 80; Mrs. P. R. Bonnett, $5; Francis C. Hall, $3; United States Express Company, $25; M. J. Allen, $10; George Samuel Rice, $10; Edward R. Satterlee, $5; Wm. G. Davies, $5; A. J. C., $3; W. N. Beach, $5; T. F. C., $10; Mrs. Chas. H. Welling, $10; Albert McNulty, $5; James M. McLean, $5.

FOR ST. BARNABAS' HOUSE—E. L. Ferry, $10; Mrs. Carlos Cobb, $10; Mrs. Colden, $7; Mrs. Hewlett, $2; Little Mary Peters, 10c.; Member of St. Paul's Church, Concord, N. H., a thank offering for safe delivery from the perils of childbirth, $10; Mrs. F. A. Moulton, $100.

FOR BUILDING FUND—Samuel Bonnell, Jr., $5.

R. S. HOLT, Treasurer,
No. 57 Water st., New-York City.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, GRAVEL, Calculi, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Disease of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland and Chronic Affections (incurable by general practitioners.) A sixty-page 12mo. pamphlet, explaining their successful treatment by Nature's Specific, BETHESDA MINERAL SPRING WATER and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, the Author, will be sent free to any address. Depot and reception-rooms, No. 200 Broadway, N. Y.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, Aug. 1, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 12 M., on WEDNESDAY at 12 M., on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11:30 and 12 M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

50,000 PEOPLE HAVE HAD TEETH EXtracted under our pure, fresh GAS without pain or injury, and thousands are wearing our beautiful artificial Dentures with entire satisfaction. Prices of all operations very moderate. New location, No. 45 East 23d st., opposite Association Hall.
DR. WAIT & SON.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 132 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

THE CROPS.

A GENERAL REVIEW OF THEIR CONDITION AND PROSPECTS.

THE SOUTHERN WHEAT YIELD ABOVE THE AVERAGE—ONLY HALF A TOBACCO CROP—A LIGHT YIELD OF POTATOES.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel.

The *Sentinel* has given full, complete, and exclusive reports of the crops of Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa. Since then the wheat crop has been gathered through the South and largely up to the centre of such States as Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. By all accounts the quantity is above the average, and the quality is unexcelled, as well it might be, for it is all Winter Wheat, and the dry weather was every way favorable for harvesting. We may therefore say quite positively that the grade of the best qualities of flour will be high, and unless Spring wheat shall hereafter be so damaged by wet weather as to make a heavy demand of white wheat for raising the grade, the price of choice flour will probably be reasonable. The time for setting out tobacco plants passed during the dry period, and it is universally reported that the crop can be no more than half a one, for insects had destroyed a large majority of the plants in their seed-beds, and only on moist ground could plants be made to live. This must be considered good news to those who have been holding over old stocks, and to those who fortunately have been able to get a stand of plants. This condition refers most to Western culture, while it is understood that the growers in the Connecticut Valley have been planting potatoes and corn instead of tobacco.

Owing to the unfavorable conditions, both on high and low ground, it was necessary to replant much cotton, and this crop also became a late one; but during the dry weather it was easy to keep the ground clean and to exterminate the grass, so that when forcing weather came the crop was in fine order, and it may now be said to be highly promising. So far nothing is heard of the cotton worm, of which there are three successive generations, the last only committing ravages, and only upon late plants. The first brood usually appears in May. It is authoritatively stated that less was planted this year than last by ten per cent.; but whether this means less in proportion to the amount of land in cultivation, or less in actual number of acres, does not appear. The probability is that the crop will be not only larger than was grown last year, but larger than was ever grown before, because it is known by almost every planter that the world needs more cotton as the years pass away, and, besides, labor is gradually becoming more effective, and all the methods by which cotton is raised are better understood, the implements are improved, and the whole system established for handling the crop is gradually being perfected, making the margins of profit between the producer and the manufacturer less. The corn crop of the South was late, and the dry weather was not favorable, but cultivation was continued, and when rain came the plant came forward rapidly, and the crop was soon laid by or the labor bestowed upon it finished. Of the overflowed districts it is to be said that when the water receded larger breadths were put in cultivation than could have been supposed possible, and the sugar crop is unexpectedly promising, though there are heavy losses. It was expected previously to the flood that the yield would reach 120,000 hogsheads, but now 20,000 are estimated as the loss, leaving, in fact, a larger production than has been the average since the war. Rice culture is rapidly increasing in Louisiana, and 6,000 additional acres are reported for the present year. In 1870, the number of clean barrels produced was nearly 50,000; last year it was 80,000. The net increase of this year will probably swell the production to over 100,000 barrels. The profits on rice are fully equal to those of sugar, while the difficulties are less and the capital required is vastly smaller.

Through the Spring wheat region of the Northern States, the reports continue to be favorable. Oats seem generally to have short straw, but the heads are heavy. The general cut of hay has been below the average. The drought had become alarming, but it was generally broken before the 10th, and the corn crop seems to have been assured. But it is not to be disguised that the ravages of the chinch-bug are reported from so many quarters and over so wide an extent of country in the corn region, reaching from Kansas to Illinois, that it is possible the total injury may be serious. The chinch-bug has been a visitant or a resident of the West, and especially of Illinois, for more than ten years, and in limited localities grain of all kinds has been destroyed. But this season the pest seems to have appeared simultaneously over a far wider extent and in a far greater number of places, and during the dry weather corn and other grains were devastated. After the rain they somewhat abated. Whether this insect is actually increasing, as might appear to be the case, and whether it is likely to increase hereafter, time can only disclose. Some forty years ago the weevil, and especially the "fly," became so numerous in parts of the State of New-York that it was impossible to grow wheat, and as a crop it was abandoned for several years, during which time the enemy disappeared, and then the culture was resumed. No greater national calamity could befall the country than that the corn crop should fail to yield its usual abundance.

The potato crop can but be light, owing to the widespread ravages of the Colorado beetle, which finally has reached the Atlantic States, and in some few instances the shore. In most cases a field can only be saved by using the known remedy; but it is strongly suspected that the quality of the tuber is seriously impaired by the poisonous application. So difficult has it become to grow potatoes at a profit, and so many are the favorable conditions required of soil and culture, that many with every means for planting prefer to buy of others who are more venturesome and more lucky; and this is as much the case in Europe, and especially in England, as in America. In high, cold latitudes, however, and on mountain plateaus, the root is still grown with great success, as it is also on almost any land just reclaimed from the forest.

The wool clip has been highly satisfactory to the grower. From a great mass of returns it is found that the yield is decidedly on the increase; that is to say, the average weight of fleeces has increased during the last six years twenty ounces. This is said only of such flocks as are of fair grade of American merinos, and it is probably true that such predominate in most parts of the Northern States, as the old native stock has largely disappeared. In the Southern States the low average of two and a half to three pounds per head seems still maintained.

In England wheat was promising on fair, strong land; on light, impoverished soil, not only wheat, but all other small grain, needed rain badly. The hay crop is confessedly light. Prices for breadstuffs had materially advanced. In France the prospects were better; at least the offering of large quantities of old grain indicated a heavy incoming crop. The advices from Russia, Austria, and Hungary were on the whole favorable. In Algeria the wheat harvest was almost ready for the reaper; the yield promised to be uncommonly good; but other crops were ravaged by locusts or grasshoppers. In making such a review many exceptions should be noted were it possible. For the most part deficient and even remunerative crops have their origin in poor farming and in soils which are not naturally fertile or which have been made poor by exhaustive cropping, for, on the whole, the season has been so favorable that the diligent and intelligent cultivator has no reason to complain, and it may be said that the farmers of this country, as a body, have become possessed of such varied knowledge, drawn from reading and from their experiments and labors, that with the propitious season they are about to increase the wealth of the nation by a greater sum than in one season has ever been added before.

CAMEL'S HAIR—A NEW ARTICLE OF TRAFFIC.

For some five or six years past, says the St. Louis *Republican*, small quantities of camel's hair have been shipped to this country to seek a market, and it has been utilized in several ways, but not to such an extent as has usually been imagined. Camel's hair consists of several grades or qualities, from the wool that lays close to the animal's hide to the long, shaggy hair which covers portions of his body. All this hair and wool is sheared from the animal the same as wool from sheep, and packed in bales for transportation. Heretofore all this material has come from Western Asia, Arabia, and Persia, from whence it was sent westward through Russia to the Baltic ports, and there shipped, mostly to Liverpool and London, from whence it found its way to all parts of the world. The fibre, though long, is coarse and strong, and makes dress goods for Winter wear of a somewhat rough and shaggy appearance. It is only woven into cloth, however, with a wool body, as its texture would not admit of its being used alone. The coarser hair and the wool that accompanies it are used in the manufacture of carpets, and are found well adapted for that purpose. Though popular to a certain extent, the use of camel's hair in the United States has been somewhat limited; but an effort is now making to import it in larger quantities, and to find new uses for it. The importations heretofore through Russia have been expensive, but recently large quantities have been obtained from China, and last week the first invoice, consisting of one ton, started for this city overland. Occasionally small lots have arrived from China in sailing vessels around Cape Horn; but the trade in this way has been so insignificant that no notice has been taken of it, and the chief supply has, up to the present, been had by way of Europe. Now, however, it is found that the direct trade with China is the most profitable, and every effort will be made to foster it. Since the first of the year the arrivals of camel's hair from all sources have been much larger than ever before, and as the thread is thought well of, some new uses will be found for it.

Camel's hair promises soon to become a valuable article of trade, and will undoubtedly soon enter into various manufactures.

A VETERAN FARM HAND.

It is generally supposed, says the Albany *Evening Journal*, that when a man reaches the allotted age—three score years and ten—that he is not capable of doing as much hard labor as a man of forty or fifty years. And when he passes three score and ten, and even exceeds ninety, it is something wondrous if he retain the full possession of his faculties, and is able even to do a few small chores about the premises. But we can cite the case of James Cameron, a farm hand in the employ of Mr. Sloan, about eight miles from the city, who is now verging on his ninety-fourth year, yet is hale and hearty as most men at fifty. He is now engaged in harvesting, and does a full day's work with the rest, taking his turn at mowing, cradling, or reaping, and fulfilling all his tasks with perfect satisfaction to his employer, and, we may say, himself. He fully earns his $2 per day, the wages that are paid to the most efficient hands, and sustains his declining years by his own exertions, independent of kith or kin. The old gentleman is blessed with perfect health, a clear understanding, and a vigorous constitution, and will probably yet live to be classed among the centenarians. He belongs to a race of long-lived people, his mother having attained the astonishing age of one hundred and eight years at her death.

THE ATTEMPT ON BISMARCK.

The London *Times* thinks that if, putting aside the religious question, we turn to the general politics of Europe, we find weighty reasons for rejoicing that the Chancellor's life has been spared. He is the foremost figure in recent Prussian history, and even the Princes and Generals who have directed the greatest of modern wars, do not efface him. Moltke and his gallant lieutenants might stand out more conspicuously during the actual operations, but when peace is restored he resumes his place and alone fills the public eye. It is not too much to say that in the opinion of the world, and notably of Germany's late enemy, the fabric of German unity is still unconsolidated, and needs, for years to come, the watchful care of its author. If the telegraph had flashed through Europe, the other day, the news that Bismarck was dead, the first thought both of friend and enemy would have been that the German Empire had received a heavy blow. Before twenty-four hours were over we should have had every patriot in France and every Ultramontane in the two hemispheres considering whether the event could not be turned to account. A feverish agitation would have set in; every Cabinet and every exchange would have felt the effects. Now, we believe that the Continent needs rest beyond everything. We cannot, unfortunately, disband the armies which prey upon its resources, but we may try to keep them from a more active destruction than that which they perform in time of peace. Prince Bismarck, more than any man on the Continent, is able to deter those who wish to try the chances of another war.

The *Saturday Review* says that Prim and Lincoln were both killed; and Prim died of a wound in the hand, which shows how near the assassin whose ball grazed Prince Bismarck's wrist was to effecting his purpose. It is impossible not to speculate on what would have happened if Prince Bismarck's life had really been taken. Prince Bismarck has encouraged, controlled, and directed the movement against Ultramontanism in Germany, but he has not originated it, nor do those who most sincerely and enthusiastically support it receive their inspiration from him. It is a general movement of the German educated classes. It is possible that, a year or two ago, an assassin who had succeeded in taking Prince Bismarck's life might really have done much to arrest the movement. For it was principally on the authority of Prince Bismarck's statements that the struggle was discovered to be not an ecclesiastical but a political one; and it was Prince Bismarck who fixed the wavering resolution of the Emperor. But assassins are seldom willing to incur the guilt and run the risk of an attempt at murder merely on the speculation that a public man is likely to do harm to what the assassin thinks to be a sacred cause. There was always the chance that Prince Bismarck might not mean what he said. He might be only going to threaten the priests, and might not have the courage ever to touch them. It is only when it has been made practically manifest that Prince Bismarck dares to lay his rod on the backs of the priests and make them feel his power, that fanaticism has risen to the pitch of attempting murder. Most happily the wickedness of the young fanatic has been in vain, and Prince Bismarck has escaped. But even if the attempt had been successful, it would probably have been found that success had come too late.

The *Spectator* remarks that it is not true to say that an assassin never turns the course of events as he wishes, for Ravaillac and Orsini both did, but it is certain that they always run the risk of giving additional vigor to the policy they disapprove. It is well for princes, nevertheless, that assassins almost invariably desire to escape, possibly from fright, possibly from a wish to see the results of their handiwork, and therefore rely, under circumstances of intense excitement, on their skill with firearms, which at the critical moment fails them.

AN ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO LIBEL ERIE.

At the Mansion House, says the *Pall Mall Gazette* of the 17th inst., Mr. R. Y. Marsden, of Great Winchester buildings, attended before the Lord Mayor upon a summons at the instance of Mr. Frederick William Smith, of No. 12 Copthall court, the Secretary to the Erie Railway Company, charging him with unlawfully making and publishing a false, malicious, and defamatory libel concerning that company. Mr. George Lewis, Jr., solicitor, appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Wontner, solicitor, for the defense. Mr. Lewis, in opening the case, said he appeared for the Directors of the Erie Railway Company, to prosecute the defendant for a most atrocious and scandalous libel, put forward for the basest of motives. The defendant was a clerk to Mr. McHenry, of Winchester Buildings, and he and his master recently formed themselves into an Erie Railway Protection Committee, with a view to stock-jobbing transactions, and to "bearing" the market in Erie Railway shares. Although the company was an American concern, the shareholders were mostly Englishmen, and no less than £10,000,000 of the bonds and shares were held in this country. Some weeks ago the property of the Erie shareholders was worth £3,500,000 more than it was at present, and that depression was mostly due to the libels issued by the defendant and his friends. On the 30th of June the defendant wrote a letter to the London managers of the railway company, and circulated it on the English and Foreign Stock Exchanges, to the effect that the Directors were engaged in surreptitiously manufacturing fictitious shares for the purpose of carrying the election, "just as Fisk and Gould did," and intended to send them to Europe for sale in the stock markets. Mr. Wontner said they were prepared to justify everything that had been written. Some evidence was given, and the case was adjourned.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, July 29, William Kennelly, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story and basement brownstone house and lot, 18.9 by 65 by 18.9 by 68.10, on the north side of Fifty-first street, 406.3 feet east of Second avenue, to W. D. Murphy, plaintiff in the legal action, for $9,000.

James M. Miller, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, under the direction of W. S. Keiley, Esq., Referee, sold the plot of land, 50 by 100.11, with the two two-story frame houses thereon, on the north side of One Hundred and Eleventh street, 175 feet east of Eleventh avenue, to William B. Astor, plaintiff in the legal action, for $7,500. Also the two lots adjoining, each 25 by 100.11, to the same purchaser for $4,600.

Hugh N. Camp adjourned the foreclosure sale of the premises known as No. 228 Pearl street, to Sept. 2.

E. A. Lawrence & Co. adjourned the foreclosure sale of the house and lot on the south side of Eighty-seventh street, 207 feet east of Avenue A, to Aug. 5.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The auctions announced for to-day at the Exchange are as follows:

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of J. W. Mills, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 278.8 by 446.3 by 37.5, on Gerard avenue, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of John C. Bushnell, Esq., Referee, of plot of nine lots on Inwood avenue, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot on the south side of John street, 22 feet from Nassau street.

EXCHANGE SALES—WEDNESDAY, JULY 29.

NEW-YORK.

By William Kennelly.

1 three-story and basement brown-stone house and lot, 18.9x65x18.9x68.10, n. s. of 51st., 406.3 ft. e. of 2d av.	$9,000
By James M. Miller.	
1 lot, 25x100.11, n. s. of 111th st., 125x ft. e. of 11th av.	$2,400
1 lot, 25x100.11, n. s. of 111th st., 150 ft. e. of 11th av.	2,200
2 lots, each 25x100.11, n. s. of 111th st., adjoining above, with 2 two-story and basement frame houses, each 15.6x36	7,500

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, July 28.

Findley st., n. s., lot No. 45, map Melrose, 50x100	$1,000
Front st., No. 170	1,000
Pearl st., No. 80, s. e. s., 77.5 ft. n. e. of Coenties slip, 19.8x67.11	20,000
10th st., n. s., 194 ft. e. of 1st av., 25x94.8	19,300
13th st., s. s., 222.1 ft. w. of Avenue A, 24.5x103.3	12,000
39th st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x98.9	22,000
58th st., n. s., 256 ft. e. of 2d av., 94x100.5	36,000
60th st., s. s., 295 ft. w. of 2d av., 172.10x100.5	59,400
80th st., n. s., 400 ft. w. of 1st av., 37.8x103.1	3,000
82d st., s. s., 86.10 ft. e. of 3d av., 16.10x102.2	13,000
Willard av., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 2d st., 50x200 to Clinton av., Woodlawn Heights	1,100
Tinton av., s. e. s., 200 ft. s. w. of Pontiac st., 50x105, Morrisania	1,350
2d av., e. s., 148.1 ft. s. of 42d st., 24.7x70	21,600
2d av., lots Nos. 129 and 130, parcel 14, map 339; lot Woodlawn Heights, 40x100	75
LEASE RECORDED.	
1st av., No. 257, 2 years, per year	1,800

MARINE HOSPITALS.

Of the thirty-one hospitals which have been built by the Government since the organization of the Marine Hospital Service, fourteen have been sold, one was transferred to the War Department, one abandoned, one burned, one destroyed by a flood, and one by a hurricane, one was injured by an earthquake and abandoned, one remains unfinished—its completion being impracticable—and ten remain in use, located as follows: At Chelsea, Mass.; Chicago, Ill.; Cleveland, Ohio; Detroit, Mich.; Louisville, Ky.; Mobile, Ala.; Pittsburg, Penn.; Portland, Me.; St. Louis, Mo., and Key West, Fla.

PRUSSIAN CRITICISM ON FRENCH ARMY REORGANIZATION.

A Berlin military writer publishes a satirical sketch of the French efforts at army reorganization, based mainly on a report recently made to the Chamber of Deputies through M. Glouin. According to this, if read literally, the new armament of the infantry is not decided on, and, what is much more important, the actual time to be passed with the colors has yet to be fixed. As a natural consequence of the uncertainty on this last head, the extent of the new barrack accommodation required to complete the military district system is not settled. Moreover, the designs for garrison and field hospitals, the patterns for the future horse equipment, and the plans for the intended system of regimental workshops are still "under consideration;" and yet of four hundred millions of francs granted in a lump for these special objects and for the fortifications, little more than a fourth remains available. M. Glouin indicates that the opinion of the committee for which he reports, though it is unwilling to interfere in War Office details, is that the army is at present being made too secondary to the fortresses, and concludes by saying in piteous terms, which are mildly mocked by the German critic who quotes his report, that it is too true that not only are the magazines unfilled and the barracks unbuilt, but the field army is not yet properly established, and the territorial not formed at all.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

ELEGANT DWELLINGS CHEAP.—NO. 18 East, No. 11 West 57th; No. 1 East 53d; No. 18 West 53d; No. 17 East 48th; 5th av., Nos. 614, 675, 781. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

$200,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage on improved real estate in New-York or Brooklyn; applications will be answered, whether entertained or declined, within four days. Address E. F. S., Post Office, in Brooklyn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

BEST LOTS IN FLUSHING

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Don't buy anywhere else when you can get in a first-class locality for half the money; only six miles from this City; 120 trains daily; fare 10½ cents over railroad and ferry. Excellent schools and churches of every denomination, gas-lamps, sewerage, water in pipes, flagged sidewalks, and good society. All the comforts and luxuries of city life for what you now pay for rent. It costs nothing to examine.

FREE EXCURSIONS FOUR TIMES DAILY.

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BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK'S,
REAL ESTATE HEAD-QUARTERS,
No 355 3d av., corner 26th st.

A SPLENDID CHANCE

A valuable plot of ground, 105x100, in Jersey City, opposite freight depot of Pennsylvania Railroad, and one block from principal street and ferries, will be sold on easy terms to close an estate; the location of this property for manufacturing or business purposes cannot be equaled. Address EXECUTOR, Box No. 267 Jersey City Post Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER B. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

THE EXECUTORS' SALE OF THE 600 VALUABLE LOTS AT

ELIZABETH, N. J.,

Advertised to take place July 29, and postponed on account of stormy weather, will take place WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, at 12 o'clock M., on the premises.

For maps, railroad passes, apply to

LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN, No. 3 Pine st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

FOR RENT—ST. JAMES HOTEL, BALTIMORE.—This hotel will be finished the 1st of October next. It is situated at the corner of Charles and Centre sts., opposite the Washington Monument, in the most fashionable locality. Occupies about 90 by 155 feet. No hotel in Baltimore possesses greater advantages.

Apply to Messrs. J. T. GITTINGS & CO., Bankers, Baltimore.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

TO LET.—STABLES ON WEST 35TH ST.; CARriage house and rooms over; also, several stalls on West 3d st. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS & SONS, No. 270 West 34th st., corner 8th av.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV., CORner 14th st.—Interest Six per cent., commencing the 1st of each month.

Assets......$3,113,818 64 | Surplus......$297,277 26

RICHARD H. BULL, President.

B. W. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.

Having been confirmed by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States as Commissioners of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, (chartered by Congress,) for the purpose of closing said institution, we request depositors in the New-York Branch to present their pass-books to us at the Banking-house, No. 185 Bleecker st., New-York, as early as practicable, that the accounts may be verified.

J. A. J. CRESWELL,
ROBERT PURVIS,
R. H. T. LEIPOLD,
Commissioners.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY & CO.'S

GRAND CENTRAL FANCY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.

IT WILL pay you well to go THERE EVERY DAY.

Orders from the watering-places and any part of the country FILLED PROMPTLY.

14TH ST. AND 6TH AV., New-York.

During July and August this establishment will close on SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1874.

AN ARMY MEDICAL BOARD WILL MEET at New-York City, and a similar board at San Francisco, on the 4th of August next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army.

Applications for permission to appear before these boards should be addressed to the Secretary of War, through the Surgeon General United States Army.

The application must be in the handwriting of the candidate, and must state the full name, residence, age, and date and place of birth. Candidates must be between twenty-one and twenty-eight years of age, and graduates of a medical college having a thorough and complete course of medical education—evidence of which must be submitted to the board.

Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished.

If the applicant has been in the medical service of the army, the fact should be stated, and in such cases the limit of age may be extended, subject to the decision of the Secretary of War in each special case.

No allowance is made for travel or other expenses of persons undergoing examination, as it is an indispensible prerequisite to appointment.

J. K. BARNES,
Surgeon General United States Army.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleized mantels and other marble work, at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st. bet. 7th and 8th avs.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MORFORD'S AMERICAN TRAVELER.

Publication of third number will be deferred until September, owing to the sudden call of Mr. Morford to Europe. In September great novel, ENGLISH BLONDE will be continued.

PERSONAL.

JOSEPH MANZBACH, MARY CAMPBELL, AND JOHN WINTERS, may hear of something to their advantage by sending their addresses to CONRAD OSTER, White Plains Road, corner Stevens av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED, WITH SUFFICIENT CAPital to establish business, with two of the best ever invented self-binders for music and newspapers; patented lately. Address H. A. B., partner, Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—ON TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1874, CHECK drawn by Baldwin & Kimball, No. 11,744 for $7,237 50, on Union National Bank, to order of C. W. Ellis & Co. All banks are hereby notified that payment thereof is stopped.

BALDWIN & KIMBALL, No. 16 Wall st.

FINANCIAL.

SINKING FUND BONDS

OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Principal payable in Gold in 20 years; Interest 8 per cent. in currency, or 7 per cent. in sterling money.

THESE BONDS ARE ISSUED TO RETIRE THE OUTSTANDING INCOME BONDS, OR TO FUND OTHER INDEBTEDNESS OF THE COMPANY.

They are a Second Mortgage on the entire unsold lands of the road, now amounting to

Over 11,000,000 Acres;

and will be a First Lien on the lands, when the $10,400,000 Land Grant Bonds (one-half of which is already provided for) are retired; the further sale of 1,250,000 acres, at prices heretofore realized, would cancel the now remaining balance of Land Grant Bonds, when this bond would become a First Mortgage on nearly 10,000,000 acres, the value of which is much more than sufficient to cover the entire issue of Sinking Fund Bonds; besides which, these Bonds are a Mortgage on the Road, its Franchises and Equipment, subject to the First Mortgage and the Government Lien.

ONE PER CENT. OF THE BONDS withdrawn annually and redeemed at par.

The Sinking Fund Bonds are offered in exchange for the outstanding Income Bonds, at the rate of Six of the new bonds for Five of the Incomes; which, considering that the latter are not Mortgage Bonds, is a very advantageous change of investment.

Exchanges can now be made, or information obtained, at the

Office of the Company IN BOSTON,

Or at

MORTON, BLISS & CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY,
DREXEL BUILDING,

Or at the

President's Office, No. 23 Nassau St.

SIDNEY DILLON, President.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN

Southern Railway Co.

Second Mortgage

7 PER CENT. BONDS.

COUPONS, $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED, $1,000 and $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST JUNE 1 AND DEC. 1.
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN 1903.
FOR SALE AT 92 1-2 AND INTEREST, BY

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH.

ANDREWS, MACKAY & CO

No. 14 Wall st., New-York.

ANDREWS & CO., Paris,

Commercial and Travelers' Credits.

Exchange and Circular Notes on UNION BANK OF LONDON and on PARIS.

FIRST-CLASS WESTERN

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS

FOR SALE BY

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

No. 25 Nassau st.

ATLANTA AND RICHMOND AIR LINE RAILWAY.

The committee of the First Mortgage Bondholders of the Atlanta and Richmond Air Line Railway Company hereby give notice, under and in pursuance of the provisions of the "Bondholders' Agreement," that there will be a meeting of the subscribers to said agreement, their representatives or assigns, in the City of New-York, at the office of Lancaster, Brown & Co., on FRIDAY, the 7th day of August next, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of ratifying an arrangement or settlement of the claims of said Bondholders, without resorting to foreclosure proceedings, upon terms which said Bondholders' Committee consider advisable. Bondholders who cannot be present may be represented by proxy.

GEORGE H. MUMFORD,
JOHN H. FISHER,
HIRAM W. SIBLEY,
R. R. McALPINE,
ALEXANDER P. IRVIN,
ADRIAN ISELIN,
SKIPWITH WILMER,
EUGENE KELLY,
LUCIUS TUCKERMAN,
Committee.

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH

AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Paid up and subscribed capital	$10,000,000
Gross fire reserve surplus	3,700,000
Life assets and annuities	13,300,000
Total	$27,000,000

BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 54 WILLIAM, CORNER PINE ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., July 27, 1874.

FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE THE BONDS of the Indianapolis and Madison Railroad Company will be registered and released from registry at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.

GEO. S. McKIERNAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 27, 1874.

HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE EXTENsion Bonds and Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company are requested to send their address to

W. K. MEAD, Assistant Treasurer,
Post Office Box No. 1,735.

LIVINGSTON & COMPANY, BANKERS, NO. 10 Pine st., New-York, draw bills on London, receive deposits subject to check; five per cent. allowed on daily balances.

CITY OF RAHWAY, N. J., BONDS, SEVEN per Cent., ten years to run from July 1, 1874; also one year bonds, same date, Seven per Cent.; interest payable at the Chatham National Bank, where the Bonds are for sale.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 166 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1874.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX PER Cent. has been declared, payable Aug. 1, 1874. The transfer-books will be closed from July 20 to Aug. 1, 1874.

J. DU BOIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF THE SYRACUSE AND CHENANGO RAILROAD COMPANY,
SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 20, 1874.

THE COUPONS OF THE SYRACUSE AND CHENANGO VALLEY RAILROAD Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1874, will be paid on and after that date at the First National Bank, New-York.

HIRAM EATON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE L. C. & S. W. R'WAY COMPANY,
TERRE HAUTE, IND., July 28, 1874.

THE COUPONS OF THE INTEREST CER-tificates of the Logansport, Crawfordsville, and South-western Railway Company, due August 1, 1874, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in New-York.

WM. H. BROWN, Treasurer.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 25, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of Five per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after Aug. 1, 1874. The transfer-books will be closed from July 25 to Aug. 3.

WILLIAM A. NASH, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE bonds of the Mississippi Central Railroad Company maturing 1st August next will be paid on and after that date, by the New-Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago Railroad Company, at their office, No. 20 Nassau st.

H. S. McCOMB, President.

DIVIDENDS.

CLINTON FIRE INS. CO.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1874.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of

Ten per Cent.

Has been declared payable on and after the 8th inst.

GEORGE T. PATTERSON, JR., Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1874.

The Board of Managers of this Company have declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of its capital stock now represented by outstanding certificates. This Dividend, together with the INTEREST ACCRUED SINCE FEB. 1, UPON PAID-UP INSTALLMENTS OF THE NEW STOCK, will be paid at the National Bank of Commerce, of New-York, on and after SATURDAY, THE 1ST OF AUGUST NEXT.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, 15th inst., and remain closed until the morning of Tuesday, 4th of August next.

By order of the Board. JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 14, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS this day been declared by this company, payable on and after Aug. 1 next.

Stockholders registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 49 Wall st.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on 21st inst., and reopened on MONDAY, Aug. 3.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 82 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 16, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY HAVE declared a Quarterly Dividend of Two (2) Dollars per Share, payable at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 65 Broadway, New-York, on and after Aug. 1 proximo. The transfer-books will close at the Union Trust Company of New-York, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, the 21st inst., and reopen on Monday, Aug. 3.

GEO. G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

NOTICE TO MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY STOCKHOLDERS.—A final dividend will be paid on Mississippi and Missouri Railroad assented stock, on presentation and surrender of the Union Trust Company Certificates for same, at office of Riggs & Co., No. 56 Wall st.

JOHN ELLIOTT,
B. WILSON,
G. W. STANTON, JR.,
Committee.

NEW-YORK, July 20, 1874.

TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 13 WILLIAM ST., (P. O. Box 5,448,)
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1874.

THE COUPONS DUE AUG. 1 NEXT, FROM THE bonds of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company, and from the bonds of the roads leased by the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company, will be paid at the Metropolitan National Bank on presentation, on and after that date.

J. D. COX, President.

THIRTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Corner 3d av. and 9th st., (Bible House.)

Surplus 1st of July, 1874..........$225,099 00

A Dividend of TEN PER CENT. will be paid on and after the 1st August.

First-class risks respectfully solicited.

NATHAN C. ELY, President.

WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 158 BROADWAY, July 25, 1874.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS	275,000

A Dividend of Ten per Cent. on the Capital Stock will be paid Aug. 1, 1874.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 29, 1874.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST AUGUST, ON BONDS of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company and of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad Company will be paid at the agency of this Company, No. 120 Broadway.

D. W. McWILLIAMS, Treasurer.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, July 21, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of August.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUISE ADELAIDE LOMBARD DE ST. ALARY, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Coudert Brothers, Attorneys, &c., No. 49 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of February, 1874.

EDGAR DU BERCEAU,
ADOLPH LEMOYNE,
EDWARD M. LEMOYNE,
Administrators.

f26-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ETIENNE SAGE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Coudert Brothers, attorneys, &c., No. 49 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of March, 1874.

mh5-law6mTh* MARIE ADELE SAGE, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN P. ECKHOFF, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of Mary Ann Eckhoff, No. 312 West 46th st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of April, 1874.

MARY ANN ECKHOFF, Executrix.
GUSTAVUS VOEGE, Executor.

ap9-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN ARMSTRONG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of William Armstrong, No. 19 Ferry street, in the City of New-York, on or before the ninth day of January next.—Dated New-York, the eighth day of July, 1874.

WILLIAM ARMSTRONG,
CHARLES H. ISHAM,
Executors.

jy9-law6mTh*.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA SYMINGTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of James Symington Watt, No. 124 Maiden lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of February, 1874.

JAMES SYMINGTON,
JAMES SYMINGTON WATT,
Executors, &c.

f5-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY BAKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to S. T. Baker, No. 257 Front street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of March, 1874.

S. T. BAKER,
CHRISTOPHER SCHWAB,
Executors.

mh12-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELINE E. SCHERMERHORN, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 68 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of September now next.—Dated, New-York the 18th day of March, 1874.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS SCHERMERHORN,
Executor, &c., of Adeline E. Schermerhorn, deceased.

mh19-law6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GARDINER SPRING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Shepherd Knapp, at the Mechanics' National Bank, No. 33 Wall st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of November next.—Dated, New-York, the 28th day of April, 1874.

SHEPHERD KNAPP,
THOMAS PAYTON,
Executors.

ap30-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN WESTERFIELD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 474 Sixth avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of January, 1875, next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of July, 1874.

JAS. W. WESTERFIELD,
JOHN BARBERIE,
Executors.

jy16-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALFRED T. WELLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Gouverneur Rogers, No. 44 Pearl street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of March, 1874.

GOUVERNEUR ROGERS, Executor.
SARAH E. WELLER, Executrix.

mh12-law6mTh

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN LANE, solicit orders for blank books, paper, stationery, printing, and lithographic work. Prices low.

PROPOSALS.

ENGINEER OFFICE, UNITED STATES ARMY,
NEWPORT, R. I., July 22, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, until 10 A. M., on the 22d day of August, 1874, as follows:

For dredging at the following places:
1. Wareham Harbor, Massachusetts.
2. Taunton River, Massachusetts.
3. Pawtucket River, Rhode Island.
4. Newport Harbor, Rhode Island.
5. Pawcatuck River, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

For rip-rap granite:
1. Break-water at Hyannis, Mass.
2. Break-water at Block Island, Rhode Island.
3. Jetty at mouth of Connecticut River.

For removing bowlders, Fall River Harbor, Massachusetts.

Specifications in regard to the works, and blank forms for proposals and guaranty, upon which all bids must be made, will be sent on application to this office.

G. K. WARREN, Major of Engineers,
Brevet Major General United States Army.

DREDGING IN THE SAVANNAH RIVER, GEORGIA.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
ARMY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, July 27, 1874.

Proposals will be received at this office until noon of the 13th day of August, 1874, for dredging at different points on the Savannah River, Georgia. Total quantity of dredging, about 110,000 to 133,000 cubic yards, to be given out in one or more contracts.

For information, apply to the undersigned.

Q. A. GILLMORE,
Lieut. Col. of Engineers, Brevet Major Gen. U. S. A.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES AND NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, July 13, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, the 14th day of August, 1874, for furnishing all the "Stamped Envelopes" and "Newspaper Wrappers" which this Department may require for public and official use during a period of four (4) years, commencing on the 1st day of October, 1874, viz.:

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No. 1. Note size, 2¾ by 5¼ inches—two qualities.

No. 2. Ordinary letter size, 3 1-16 by 5½ inches—three qualities.

No. 3. Full letter size, 3⅜ by 5½ inches—three qualities.

No. 4. Full letter size, (for circulars,) ungummed on flap, 3⅜ by 5½ inches—one quality.

No. 5. Extra letter size, 3½ by 6⅜ inches—three qualities.

No. 6. Extra letter size, 3½ by 6⅜ inches, (for circulars,) ungummed on flap—one quality.

No. 7. Official size, 3 15-16 by 8⅞ inches—two qualities.

No. 8. Extra official size, 4⅜ by 10¼ inches—one quality.

STAMPED NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

6⅜ by 9½ inches, (round cut,) one quality.

OFFICIAL STAMPED ENVELOPES.

Also, the following official stamped envelopes for use of the Post Office Department, viz.:

No. 1.—Size, 3¼ by 5½ inches.
No. 2.—Size, 3⅜ by 6⅜ inches.
No. 3.—Size, 4 by 9 inches.
No. 4.—Size, 4½ by 10 inches.

EMBOSSING, WATER-MARKS, PRINTING, PAPER, STYLE OF MANUFACTURE.

All the above Envelopes and Wrappers must be embossed with postage stamps of such denominations, styles, and colors, must have such water-marks or other devices to prevent imitation, and must bear such printing as the Postmaster General may direct. The envelopes must be made in the most thorough manner, equal in every respect to the samples furnished to bidders by the Department. The paper must be of approved quality, specially manufactured for the purpose.

DIES.

The dies for embossing the postage stamps on the envelopes and wrappers are to be executed to the satisfaction of the Postmaster General, in the best style, and they are to be provided, renewed, and kept in order at the expense of the contractor. The Department reserves the right of requiring new dies for any stamps or denominations of stamps not now used, and any changes of dies or colors shall be made without extra charge.

Before entering into a contract the successful bidder may be required to prepare and submit new dies for the approval of the Department. The use of the present dies may or may not be continued.

The dies, as soon as made, shall become the property of the United States, and shall be safely and securely kept by the contractor, and should the use of any of them be temporarily or permanently discontinued they shall be promptly turned over to the Post Office Department, or its agent, as the Postmaster General may direct.

GUM.

The envelopes must be thoroughly and perfectly gummed, the gumming on the flap of each (except for circulars) to be put on by hand, not less than half an inch the entire length; the wrappers to be also hand-gummed not less than three-fourths of an inch in width across the end.

SECURITY FROM FIRE AND THEFT.

Bidders are notified that the Department will require, as a condition of the contract, that the envelopes and wrappers shall be manufactured and stored in apartments separate and distinct from those in which any other work is done, and in such a manner as to insure security against loss by fire or theft.

The manufactory must at all times be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department, who will require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed.

The contractor, his employes, and agents shall conform to such regulations as the Department may from time to time adopt for the security of the Government.

PACKING.

All envelopes and wrappers must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, securely bound on all the edges and corners with cotton or linen cloth glued on, each box to contain not less than two hundred and fifty of the note and letter sizes, and one hundred each of the official and extra official size, separately. The newspaper wrappers to be packed in boxes, to contain not less than two hundred and fifty each. The boxes are to be wrapped and securely fastened in strong manila paper, and sealed so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to postmasters. When two thousand or more envelopes or wrappers are required to fill the order of a postmaster, the straw or pasteboard boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop-iron, and addressed; but when less than two thousand are required, proper labels of direction, to be furnished by an agent of the Department, must be placed upon each package by the contractor. Wooden cases, containing envelopes or wrappers, to be transported by water routes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing. The whole to be done under the inspection and direction of an agent of the Department.

DELIVERY.

These envelopes and wrappers must be ready for delivery on the 1st day of October, 1874, and thereafter must be promptly furnished and delivered, complete in all respects, in such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of Postmasters; the deliveries to be made either at the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., or at the office of an agent duly authorized to inspect and receive the same; the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster General, and the cost of delivering, as well as all expense of storing, packing, addressing, labeling, and water-proofing to be paid by the contractor.

OFFICE ROOMS AND FURNITURE.

An agent of the department will have supervision of the manufacture, storage, and issue of the stamped envelopes and wrappers, and he shall at all times have full and free access to the apartments, safes, and vaults where the same are manufactured and stored, for the purpose of inspecting the same; and the contractor shall furnish him and his clerks suitable office and desk room for the transaction of the business of his agency, without cost to the Government.

The contractor may also be required to furnish, without charge, suitable and properly-furnished rooms for use of the Post Office in registering packages of envelopes and wrappers to be forwarded through the mails.

STOCK ON HAND.

The contractor shall at all times keep on hand a stock of the several kinds and denominations of envelopes and wrappers, subject to the control of the agent of the department, in all stages of manufacture, sufficient to meet all orders of the department, and to provide against any and all contingencies that may be likely to occur during the existence of the contract, so that each and every order of the department may be promptly filled.

PAYMENTS.

Payments for stamped envelopes and wrappers actually issued and delivered will be made quarterly, after proper examination and adjustment of accounts.

AWARD.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder for all the envelopes and wrappers, the prices to be calculated on the basis of the number used of the several grades during the last fiscal year, which was as follows:

No. 1, note size, first quality	2,385,000
No. 1, note size, second quality	139,500
No. 2, ordinary letter size, first quality	16,119,100
No. 2, ordinary letter size, second quality	3,596,750
No. 2, ordinary letter size, third quality	949,000
No. 3, full letter size, first quality	52,986,000
No. 3, full letter size, second quality	4,716,500
No. 3, full letter size, third quality	1,566,500
No. 4, full letter size, ungummed	7,033,750
No. 5, extra letter size, first quality	23,079,250
No. 5, extra letter size, second quality	1,106,250
No. 5, extra letter size, third quality	311,500
No. 6, extra letter size, ungummed	2,832,750
No. 7, official size, first quality	220,700
No. 7, official size, second quality	716,950
No. 8, extra official size, first quality	34,250
No. 9, newspaper wrappers	21,421,750
Total	138,815,500

OFFICIAL STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No. 1, letter size	3,897,750
No. 2, extra letter size	1,523,250
No. 3, official size	645,750
No. 4, extra official size	81,800
Total	6,148,550

AGREEMENT BONDS.

Within ten days after the contract has been awarded the successful bidder shall enter into an agreement in writing with the Postmaster General to faithfully observe and keep the terms, conditions and requirements set forth in this advertisement, according to their true intent and meaning, and shall make, execute, and deliver, subject to the approval and acceptance of the Postmaster General, bonds with good and sufficient sureties in the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, ($200,000,) as a forfeiture for the faithful performance of said agreement or contract, according to the provisions and subject to the liabilities of the seventeenth section of an act of Congress entitled "An act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the general appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the Departments and offices of the Government, and for other purposes," (United States Statutes at Large, volume 5, page 526,) approved August 26, 1842, which act provides that in case the contractor shall fail to comply with the terms of his contract he and his sureties shall be liable for the forfeiture specified in such contract as liquidated damages, to be sued for in the name of the United States, in any court having jurisdiction thereof.

If the contractor to whom the first award may be made should fail to enter into agreement and give satisfactory bonds, as herein provided, then the award may be annulled and the contract let to the next lowest responsible bidder, and so on until the required agreement and bonds are executed; and such next lowest bidder shall be required to fulfill every stipulation embraced herein, as if he were the original party to whom the contract was awarded.

The agreement will also provide that if at any time during the continuance of the contract the sureties shall die, or become irresponsible for the entire penalty of the bond, the Postmaster General shall have the right to require a new bond, with additional and sufficient sureties, which the contractor shall furnish to the acceptance of the Postmaster General within ten days after notice, and in default thereof the contract may be annulled.

CONTRACT NOT ASSIGNABLE.

The contract cannot, in any case, be lawfully transferred or assigned.

RESERVATIONS.

The Postmaster General reserves the right to reject any and all bids if, in his judgment, the interests of the Government require it; also the right to annul the contract if, in his opinion, there shall be a failure at any time to perform faithfully any of its stipulations, or in case of a willful attempt to impose upon the department stamped envelopes and wrappers inferior to those now in use.

EXTENSION.

Should the interest of the Government require, this contract may be extended beyond the time named, not exceeding three months, by order of the Postmaster General, and the contract prices, and all conditions herein set forth shall govern in such extended contract.

SAMPLES.

Specimens of the envelopes and wrappers for which proposals are invited, showing the different qualities and colors of paper required, the cuts, and style of gumming, with blank forms of bids, may be had on application to the Third Assistant Postmaster General.

This advertisement, and a specimen of the sample envelopes and wrappers furnished by the Department, must be attached to and made part of each bid.

GUARANTEE—PROPOSALS.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee, signed by at least two responsible parties.

Bidders must state in their proposals the price per thousand envelopes or wrappers, including everything required to be done or furnished, as set forth in this advertisement; and all proposals must be made upon the blank forms furnished by the Department, securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Stamped Envelopes and Newspaper Wrappers," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.

J. W. MARSHALL, Postmaster General.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, THIRD-STORY UNION BANK BUILDING, FAYETTE, NEAR CHARLES ST.,
BALTIMORE, Md., July 21, 1874.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING IN THE CAPE Fear River, N. C., will be received until noon of Aug. 10, 1874, and opened immediately thereafter. Blank forms, specifications, &c., can be had on application at this office.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
Major of Engineers, United States Army.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING PRINTING PAPER AND STATIONERY.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
Springfield, July 25, 1874.

In accordance with the provisions of the statute law of the State of Illinois, entitled "An act to revise the law in relation to State contracts," in force July 1, 1874, the Commissioners of State Contracts hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of State, until 10 o'clock A. M. of Monday, Sept. 7, 1874, for furnishing all the printing paper and other paper and stationery that may be required for the use of the State, for the term of two years from and after the first Monday of November, 1874. The articles to be furnished are classified as follows:

1st. Printing Paper.
2d. Paper for Blanks, Covers, &c.
3d. Stationery and other Paper.

FIRST.

For furnishing 2,000 reams, or as much more as may be required, of book paper, 25 by 38 inches, to weigh not less than 45 pounds to the ream, and 1,000 reams, or as much more as may be required, of book paper, 25 by 38 inches, to weigh not less than 60 pounds to the ream, and to be of the same quality as the sample furnished by the Secretary of State, 1,500 reams of the 45-pound paper, and 500 reams of the 60-pound paper to be delivered to the Secretary of State, at the State-house in the City of Springfield, on or before the first day of January, 1875, and the balance at such time thereafter as may be required by the Secretary of State, and upon his order.

SECOND.

For furnishing, in the quantities named, or more, if required by the Secretary of State, the following:

100 reams of tea color cover paper, 20x25 inches, to weigh not less than 25 pounds per ream.
15 reams of flat letter paper, 10x16 inches, to weigh not less than 12 pounds per ream.
250 reams of flat cap paper, 14x17 inches, to weigh not less than 14 pounds per ream.
20 reams of double flat cap paper, 17x28 inches, to weigh not less than 28 pounds per ream.
10 reams of demy paper, 16x21 inches, to weigh not less than 24 pounds per ream.
20 reams of folio paper, 17x22 inches, to weigh not less than 24 pounds per ream.
15 reams of medium paper, 18x23 inches, to weigh not less than 40 pounds per ream.
1,000 sheets of Crane's bond paper, No. 21, 17x22 inches; 2,500 sheets, 17x28, and 7,000 sheets, 22x28 inches.

All of the above paper to be delivered to the Secretary of State, on his order, at the State-house, in the City of Springfield; said delivery to be made within ten days after notice to the contractor, in such quantities, from time to time, as the Secretary of State shall direct; said paper to be equal in all respects to the samples furnished for the inspection of bidders, and which may be seen at the office of the Secretary of State.

THIRD.

For furnishing the following paper and other articles of stationery, in the quantities named, or more if required by the Secretary of State:

115 reams legal cap paper, 8½x13 inches, 16 pounds per ream.
55 reams legal cap paper, 8½x14 inches, 18 pounds per ream.
20 reams foolscap paper, 8x13 inches, 14 pounds per ream.
50 reams letter paper, 8x10 inches, 10 pounds per ream.
115 reams packet letter, half-sheets, 8½x11 inches, 12 pounds per ream.
20 reams packet, whole sheets, 8½x11 inches, 12 pounds per ream.
20 reams note paper, 8½x5½ inches, 8 pounds per ream.

(The three items last mentioned to have official heads for each of the several departments of the State Government, as per samples, and to be ruled as may be required.)

50 reams note paper, 8½x5½ inches, 8 pounds per ream.
6 reams blotting paper, 19x24 inches, 120 pounds per ream.
20 reams manila wrapping paper, 24x36 inches, 28 pounds per ream.
25 reams wrapping paper, 25x36 inches, 50 pounds per ream.
25 reams wrapping paper, 30x40 inches, 60 pounds per ream.
25 reams wrapping paper, 40x48 inches, 125 pounds per ream.
35 reams Post Office paper, 20x25 inches, 25 pounds per ream.
300 reams Manila tissue paper, 11x15 inches, 1½ pounds per ream.
25,000 envelopes, white, plain, No. 6.
5,000 envelopes, buff, plain, No. 6.
15,000 envelopes, white, plain, No. 9.
5,000 envelopes, buff, plain, No. 9.
5,000 envelopes, white, plain, No. 10.
5,000 envelopes, buff, plain, No. 10.
5,000 envelopes, buff, plain, No. 11.
5,000 envelopes, white, plain, No. 12.
10,000 envelopes, buff, plain, No. 12.
70,000 envelopes, white, lithographed, No. 6.
5,000 envelopes, white, lithographed, No. 9.
5,000 envelopes, white, lithographed, No. 11.
22,000 envelopes, white, lithographed, No. 12.
20 dozen bottles carmine ink.
350 quarts chemical writing fluid, (Arnold's.)
35 quarts copying ink.
30 dozen boxes eyelets.
15 eyelet sets and punches.
35 gross Faber's lead pencils, hexagon, No. 2.
10 gross Faber's lead pencils, hexagon, No. 3.
3 gross Faber's red and blue pencils.
2 gross Faber's ink and pencil erasers, combined.
35 dozen inkstands.
12 dozen ivory folders.
6 dozen letter-clips.
3 dozen letter-binders, (Sisson's magic.)
5 dozen letter-books.
4 dozen letter-files, (Shipman's, 500 pages each.)
45,000 McGill's paper fasteners.
5 dozen McGill's paper fastener presses.
25 quarts mucilage, (quarts.)
3 gross mucilage, (8 oz. flats.)
5 dozen mucilage fountains.
12 dozen paper weights.
5 dozen paper shears.
35 gross penholders, (rubber and wood.)
12 gross pins.
10 dozen boxes quill pens.
1 gross quills.
25 dozen spools red tape.
170 gross rubber bands, assorted.
25 dozen rubber erasers.
20 dozen rubber copying sheets, (10x12 inches.)
10 dozen rulers, assorted sizes.
4 dozen ruling pens.
35 pounds sealing wax.
3 dozen sponge glasses.
15 dozen steel erasers.
150 gross steel pens, assorted.
400 pounds twine, assorted.
35,000 blank warrants, lithographed, as per samples, for use of the Auditor of Public Accounts.
200 blank State teachers' certificates, on parchment 16x20 inches, lithographed, as per sample, for use of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

All of said articles and supplies to be delivered to the Secretary of State, on his order, at the State-house, in the City of Springfield, and to be equal in all respects to the samples which may be seen at the office of the Secretary of State.

Separate bids must be made for each of the three foregoing classes, and must specify the price per ream for each of the several kinds of paper; the price per thousand for envelopes, and the price per pound, dozen, &c., for each of the other articles of stationery mentioned. No contract will be made at a higher rate than five per centum greater than the market price for such paper and articles, at wholesale, in the City of Chicago, at the time of making the contract, said being the maximum price fixed by law.

Each bid must be accompanied by a bond in the sum of $5,000, as liquidated damages, payable to the people of the State of Illinois, conditioned that if the bid be accepted, the person making it will, within ten days after the award is made, enter into a contract as specified in this advertisement, and will execute a bond, conditioned for the faithful performance of such contract, in such sum as the Commissioners of State Contracts and the Governor shall determine. Each bidder must file his bond and a copy of his bid with the Governor when he files his bid with the Secretary of State, and no bid will be received by the Secretary of State until such bond shall have been deposited with the Governor.

The award of the several contracts will be made by the Commissioners of State Contracts as soon as all the bids have been duly considered, and they reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

Blanks for proposals and bonds will be furnished on application to the Secretary of State.

GEO. H. HARLOW, Secretary of State.
C. E. LIPPINCOTT, Auditor P. A.
EDWARD RUTZ, State Treasurer.
JAS. K. EDSALL, Attorney General,
Commissioners of State Contracts.

PROPOSALS FOR WROUGHT AND CAST-IRON WORK FOR THE LIBRARY OF THE NEW STATE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 14th day of August, 1874, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the Wrought and Cast-iron Work required for the Library of the New State Department.

Copies of the drawings and specifications may be had on application at this office.

All scaffolding required by the contractors to put the work in place will be furnished by the department free of charge, but will be erected by the contractors.

Proposals will be made for the whole work complete, as shown on drawings, and described in specification.

The whole of the work must be completed within four months from date of acceptance of the proposal. Payments will be made monthly, deducting ten per cent., until the completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond of two responsible persons, in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, ($25,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract, if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein the bidder resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so.

Every bid must be made on the printed form to be obtained at this office, and must conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, or it will not be considered.

Proposals will not be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of cast-iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the work.

All bids must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Wrought and Cast-iron Work of Library, New State Department, Washington, D. C.," and addressed to

J. B. MULLETT,
Supervising Architect.

ENGINEER OFFICE, UNITED STATES ARMY,
No. 104 STATE ST.,
NEW-LONDON, CONN., July 25, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 10 A. M. on the 25th day of August, 1874, as follows:

For dredging at the following places:
1. Stonington Harbor, Conn.
2. Bridgeport Harbor, Conn.
3. Norwalk River, Conn.

Specifications in regard to the works and blank forms for proposals and guaranty, upon which all bids must be made, will be sent on application to this office.

J. W. BARLOW, Major of Engineers,
Brevet Lieutenant Colonel U. S. A.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Fire Department until 10 o'clock A. M., July 31, 1874, as follows:

For altering building No. 125 Mercer st.

For erection of a building on lots Nos. 130 and 132 Amity st.

For building a steam fire-propeller.

For 15,000 feet of rubber hose, with Allen's patent couplings attached.

For particulars see the City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Abyssinia, Wed'day, July 29	*Scotia, Wednesday, Aug. 19
Samaria, Sat'day, Aug. 1	Algeria, Saturday, Aug. 22
*Russia, Wednesday, Aug. 5	*Bothnia, Wed'day, Aug. 26
Java, Saturday, Aug. 8	Batavia, Saturday, Aug. 29
Calabria, Wed'y, Aug. 12	Abyssinia, Wed., Sept. 2

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC..............SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 8 A. M.
BALTIC................SATURDAY, Aug. 8, at 2 P. M.
BRITANNIC.............SATURDAY, Aug. 15, at 7:30 A. M.
CELTIC................SATURDAY, Aug. 22, at 1 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.......Wednesday, July 29
STATE OF NEVADA............Wednesday, Aug. 5
STATE OF VIRGINIA..........Wednesday, Aug. 12

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

ANCHOR LINE.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

Victoria, Saturday..Aug. 1	Elysia, Saturday...Aug. 15
Australia, Wed'day.Aug. 5	Europa, Wednesday.Aug. 19
Bolivia, Saturday...Aug. 8	Ethiopia, Saturday..Aug. 22
Italia, Wed'day....Aug. 12	Anglia, Wednesday.Aug. 26

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.

Cabin, $65 to $90, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates.

INTERMEDIATE, $25. STEERAGE, $15.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Send for circular, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

LAFAYETTE, Heliard...............Saturday...Aug. 8
PEREIRE, Surmont.................Saturday...Aug. 22
WASHINGTON, Lachesnez............Saturday...Sept. 5

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75......Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

The Queen..Aug. 1, 8 A. M.	Spain.......Aug. 15, ——
Italy.......Aug. 8, 1 P. M.	Canada......Aug. 22, ——

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, Sumner.....................Aug. ——

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. Jones...............July 28, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. Guard.................Aug. 4, 10 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. Price..................Aug. 18, 9 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Forsyth.................Aug. 25, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. Beddoe..............Sept. 1, 9:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND......Saturday, Aug. 1, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.........Saturday, Aug. 8, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL......Saturday, Aug. 15, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS......Saturday, Aug. 22, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.......Saturday, Aug 29, at 3 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $90, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.

Cabin and General Office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage Offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship HOHENZOLLERN, Capt. W. Nordenholt, will sail on WEDNESDAY, July 29, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship NECKAR, Capt. J. C. Meyer, on SATURDAY, Aug. 1.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin...............................$100 and $120
Second cabin..60
Steerage..30

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY will dispatch their new and magnificent iron steam-ship CITY OF PEKING, 5,000 tons burden,

for San Francisco, as above, on or about Aug. 10, 1874.

Clipper freight taken at unusually low rates.

The CITY OF TOKIO, sister ship to the above will follow and sail on or about Sept. 10.

For rates of passage, freight, or other information, apply at Company's office on wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
G. H. DAYTON, Freight Agent.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, AND VENEZUELA.
ATLAS..........................——
For JAMAICA, JACMEL, AND SAVANILLA.
ANDES..........................July 31
For JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA, AND CARTHAGENA.
ETNA...........................Aug. 15

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. Tinklepaugh, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Aug. 24, at 10 A. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First-cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)..............July 30
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana via Nassau).......Aug. 6
CUBA, (Havana and Mexico)....................Aug. 8
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana direct)..............Aug. 13

For freight or passage, apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

TAPSCOTT BROS. & CO.—EMIGRATION AND foreign exchange office, No. 86 South st., New-York. Bills of exchange and drafts for any amount, from £1 upward, issued at the lowest rates.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
(Including all necessaries for the trip:)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100, or $110 currency.

San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.

San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:

ACAPULCO, Commodore A. G. Gray, Aug. 1, at 12 noon.

COLON, Capt. J. M. Dow, Aug. 15, at 12 noon.

And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays, as necessity may require.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:

COLORADO..Aug. 12
CHINA...Aug. 25

and every fortnightly Saturday thereafter.

For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
G. H. DAYTON, Freight Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, Aug. 1, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. Dearborn, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. Mallory, SATURDAY, Aug. 8, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. Crowell, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

C. D. OWENS, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. Lockwood, Saturday, Aug. 1.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. Beckett, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. Thos. H. Morton, Aug. 4.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. Curtis, Aug. 11.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. Reed, Aug. 18.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

D. McKellar, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

STEAMBOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE.

FOR BOSTON via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER DAILY (SUNDAYS INCLUDED) at 5 P. M.

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. H. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro', Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces.

For tickets and staterooms, apply at No. 241 and 529 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; 3d av. and 125th st.; Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the Pier, and at all principal hotels and ticket-offices in the City.

HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.

GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen. Pass. Agt., O C. S. B. Com.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON AND NEWPORT.

Steamer STONINGTON every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer NARRAGANSETT every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday—From Pier No. 33 North River, at 5 P. M. DAY LINE TO BOSTON.

Magnificent Steamer RHODE ISLAND daily (except Sundays) from Pier No. 30 North River, 12 noon; from Pier 23d street, East River, 1 P. M.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

Parlor cars are run by this line from Stonington to White Mountains without change.

SEA BIRD,

For Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 28th...3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 28th....6:45 A. M.
Wednesday, 29th.3:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 29th.6:45 A. M.
Thursday, 30th..4:00 P. M.	Thursday, 30th..7:00 A. M.
Satur'y, Aug. 1st 10:00 A. M.	Friday, 31st.....7:00 A. M.
Sunday, 2d......8:30 A. M.	Sat., Aug. 1st....5:00 P. M.
	Sunday, 2d........5:00 P. M.

HELEN,

Between New-York, (from foot of Franklin st., Pier No. 35) and Red Bank, as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Tuesday, 28th...8:00 A. M.	Monday, 27th.....3:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 29th..8:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 28th....3:00 P. M.
Thursday, 30th...8:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 29th.3:00 P. M.
Friday, 31st.....8:00 A. M.	Thursday, 30th..3:30 P. M.
Sat., Aug. 1st....6:00 A. M.	Friday, 31st.....4:00 P. M.

FOR HARLEM, LANDING AT 11TH ST., Astoria, 109th st., and 120th st., connecting with boats for High and King's Bridge. Boats leave Peck slip every half hour from 6:30 A. M. until 7 P. M., except 11 A. M., 12:30, and 2 P. M.

N. B.—See time tables where boats land. Sunday boats leave every half hour from 9:30 A. M. until 8 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE.—Steam-boats C. Vibbard and Daniel Drew leave foot Vestry st., Pier No. 39, N. R., at 8:30 A. M., and 23d st., (north Erie Ferry) at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga. To Saratoga, $3 20. Round trip, $5 40. To Round Lake, $2 85. Round trip, $4 40.

ALBANY AND TROY MERCHANTS' OPPOSITION LINE.—Fare, 50c. deck, with berth, $1; with state room, $1 50.—JAMES B. SCHUYLER, Spring St. Pier, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 6 P. M., landing at 23d st.; returning from Albany at 8 P. M. Sunday day excursion at 8 A. M., 23d st., 8:15 A. M., returning from Albany same evening at 8 P. M. Fare for Newburg and Poughkeepsie, 50 cents; Albany, $1; round trip, $1 50.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 163 Pierrepont and 4 Court sts., Brooklyn.

ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.—New palace steam-boats leave Fulton Ferry Pier at 6, 7, 7:45, 8:15, 9, 9:45, 10:35, 11:45 A. M.; 1:15, 2:30, 3:15, 4, 4:25, 5:15, 6, 6:20 P. M. See time cards for landings.

SUNDAY BOATS every half hour after 9 A. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park, Esopus. Steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN leaves Harrison st. Pier, North River, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON, Cozzen's, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton—the MARY POWELL, from Vestry st., Pier No. 39, daily at 3:30. Tickets in packages at reduced rates.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY—LOW FARE.—Elegant steam-boats daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P M. From Pier No. 49 North River, foot Leroy st., connecting with railroads for all points north and west.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

CAMP MEETING AT SEA CLIFF.—STEAMER Seawanhaka, from Pier No. 24, East River, (Peck slip,) every afternoon at 4 o'clock; returning next morning. Fare 40 cents each way.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENDID steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH WATER AND wine cooler, is the best food and ice keeper. Send for book. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d st.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 8:30 P. M. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited, Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton at 7 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 39 at 3:35 P. M.

Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A. M. and 9:35 P. M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

On and after MONDAY, July 13, 1874, the following will be the only authorized offices in New-York City and vicinity for the sale of First and Second Class Tickets over the following lines:

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R. R., No. 413 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 30th Street Depot, Harlem Depot, and at Westcott's Express Offices, No. 7 Park place, 10th st. and Broadway, and 32d st., near Broadway, New-York, and No. 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.

ERIE RAILWAY,
No. 241 Broadway, No. 529 Broadway, No. 957 Broadway, No. 10 Greenwich st., Depot foot Chambers st., Depot foot 23d st., Depot Jersey City, No. 2 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 34 Hudson st., Hoboken.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,
No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, No. 8 Battery place, Depot foot Desbrosses st., Depot foot Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD,
No. 315 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, Depot foot of Desbrosses st., Depot foot of Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.

C. H. KENDRICK, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. N. Y. C. & H. R. R.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Erie Railway.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Penn. R. R.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent B. & O. R. R.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after July 17, 1874, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, E. D., as follows: 8:30 A. M.—Mail for Patchogue and intermediate stations, connecting at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway Beach, and at Babylon with boat for Fire Island, and at Patchogue with stage for Bellport and Fire Place. 10:30 A. M.—Islip Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 1:30 P. M.—Babylon Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 4 P. M.—Patchogue Express, stopping at Jamaica, Rockville Centre, South Oyster Bay, and Amityville, and all stations east except Breslau and Babylon. 4:15 P. M.—Babylon and Fire Island Express direct. 5 P. M.—Patchogue Accommodation, stopping at all stations, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 6 P. M.—Babylon Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway. 7 P. M.—Merrick Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway. Boats leave Roosevelt st., New-York, twenty minutes before leaving time at South 8th st. Boats leave Grand st., New-York, fifteen minutes before leaving time. SUNDAY TRAINS leaving Bushwick Avenue Depot: 9 A. M.—Sunday Milk, for Patchogue, stopping at all stations (Hempstead and Rockaway.) 10:30 A. M.—Sunday Rockaway Accommodation. 1:30 P. M.—Sunday Rockaway and Hempstead Accommodation. 3 P. M.—Sunday Babylon Accommodation.

R. WHITE, Master of Transportation.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 28, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St Albans.

9:00 A. M., special Saratoga Express; through time 5 hours and 40 minutes.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., special Saratoga Express, reaches Saratoga 9:20 P. M.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

THE FLUSHING, NORTH SIDE, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD

Of Long Island. Short route to Babylon and Fire Island. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 6:30, 8:20, 9:35 A. M., and 2, 4, 4:35, 5, 6 P. M. The 9:35 A. M. and 4:35 P. M. are fast Express Trains. For daily trains to Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, Great Neck, and all other stations, see Time Tables. Ferry-boats leave New-York, foot of James slip, East River, thirty minutes, and foot of Thirty-fourth st., East River, fifteen minutes previous to the departure of trains from Hunter's Point. Tickets sold and baggage checked at James slip and Thirty-fourth street offices. Sunday trains leave Hunter's Point for Babylon, Hempstead, and all way stations at 9:15 A. M. and 7 P. M. For Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, and all intermediate stations, at 8:10 A. M. and 12:30, 2:30, 6, 8 P. M. For Great Neck and all intermediate stations at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. The 8:20, 9:35 A. M. and 4:00, 4:35 P. M. trains from Hunter's Point connect with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at Newport, R. I., at 4:15 and 8:10 P. M.

THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

METALS.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF METALS,
TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, COPPER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c.,
CLIFF ST., between John and Fulton, NEW-YORK.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.
METALS.
NO. 292 PEARL ST.,
NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

TEACHERS.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, FOUNDED 1855. Supplies schools and families with good teachers; Represents reliable teachers wanting positions; Gives parents information of GOOD SCHOOLS. NINETEEN YEARS have proved it efficient in securing "The right Teacher for the right place."

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, 14 Bond st.

INSTRUCTION.

D'AERTS INSTITUTE.

MISS M. A. E. PHILIPS, PRINCIPAL.

English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 23 at No. 26 East 50th st., between Madison and 5th avs. Number of boarding pupils limited to fourteen. Prof. OTTO KUPHAL will be Resident Professor of the German Language and Literature.

KINDERGARTEN.

Mrs. KRAUS-BOELTE and Prof. KRAUS, formerly of No. 7 Gramercy park, will open their KINDERGARTEN INTERMEDIATE CLASS, mothers' class, and training class for Kindergartners, Oct. 1, at No. 26 East 50th st., where applications may be made personally or by letter.

NEWTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

NEWTON, SUSSEX CO., N. J.

A thorough home school. Non-sectarian. Young men fitted for business or for any college. A collegiate department for ladies. Every branch, including music, French, German, drawing, and painting, a specialty. A spacious enlargement of boarding-house, with modern improvements, will be ready for ladies in Sept. Direct access by railroad. Terms moderate. Send for catalogue. Term commences Sept. 8. S. S. STEVENS, A. M. Princ'l.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,

TARRYTOWN-ON-THE-HUDSON.
A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The course of instruction embraces classical, modern languages, elementary, mathematical, English studies, and natural science, music, drawing, and elocution, military drill, gymnasium, &c.

Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

MME. C. MEARS,

Assisted by Mlle. L. SEE,
No. 222 Madison av.,
New-York.
English, French, and German
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES
Will reopen Sept. 22, 1874.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

CLASSICAL ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN FAMILY DAY SCHOOL

for young ladies and children, Nos. 71, 73, and 75 East 61st st., Central Park, New-York, will commence its eighteenth year Sept. 24, 1874. For full information send for catalogue. Address Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., No. 75 East 61st st., New-York.

MISS HINSDALE,

assisted by Dr. George S. Blackie, of the Universities of Edinburgh and Bonn, will reopen her English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, (formerly Mrs. Macaulay's,) No. 275 and 277 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

MADAME O. da SILVA

AND

MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S

(formerly Mrs Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 28. Application may be made personally or by letter as above.

MISSES PORTER AND CHAMPNEY'S

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, Hadley, Mass.

The Fall Term will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, 1874. For circulars and testimonials address the Principals.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
School year will open Sept. 16.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEWBURG, N. Y.
For circulars, address
HENRY W. SIGLAR, M. A., (Yale,) } Principals.
JOHN MACNIE, M. A., (Yale,) }

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

The School and College Directory contains valuable information concerning schools. Compiled expressly as a guide for the use of Parents. Sent free.

T. C. PINCKNEY, Bennett Building, New-York.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.—A select Boarding-school for Boys, at Sing Sing on the Hudson. The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical, English Studies, and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing, and Elocution. A thoroughly organized Military Department, Riding-school, with well-trained Horses, Gymnasium, &c. Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. J. HOWE ALLEN, Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

MERVIEW FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND German Home Academy for Young Ladies (number limited) and Conservatory of Music, Babylon, Long Island. Terms moderate. Location healthy and delightful. Principal, Miss ADELAIDE GANNON, assisted in the Musical Department by Miss LOUISE ECKSTEIN, the celebrated pianist from London.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S FRENCH PROTestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies' No. 36 East 35th st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue Du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above until the first week in September, when Mlles. CHARBONNIER will be at their house in New-York.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 16. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, New-Haven, Conn.—Fortieth year. Preparatory to college, the scientific schools, or business, with systematic and thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, rowing, &c. Catalogues sent on application. WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL,

GENEVA, N. Y.

A first-class boarding-school for boys, situated in one of the most beautiful and healthy villages in the State, on the line of the N. Y. Central Railroad; terms, $320 per annum. For information address THOS. D. REED.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—AN English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, languages, and music. Reopens Sept. 16.

Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

ADRIAN INSTITUTE, ISELIN, N. J., ONE HOUR from N. Y., on Philadelphia R. R., reopens Sept. 8. Seminary for young ladies. Principals, Mrs. L. H. Mathews and Mrs. M. E. Baebler. A complete course of instruction in English, French, German, Music, &c. Pupils taught to think. Address as above, or No. 221 West 15th st., N. Y.

COTTAGE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pottstown, Penn.—The twenty-fifth annual session will open on Sept. 10; situated on Reading Railroad, forty miles from Philadelphia. For circulars, address GEO. G. BUTLER, A. M., Principal.

EDWARDS PLACE SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND Young Men, Stockbridge, Mass., begins its twentieth year Sept. 22. $600 per annum. Six Professors prepare forty-five pupils for college scientific school, or business. Messrs. HOFFMAN & FLACK, Associate Principals.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction. Healthful and beautiful location. One of the most carefully-conducted and best-sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

REMOVAL.—THE CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR boys and young gentlemen, now at Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th st., will remove next September to its new building, West 59th st., on Central Park, near 6th av. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

FALLEY SEMINARY, FULTON, OSWEGO County, N. Y., (Established 1849.)—For both sexes; reopens Aug. 31; thorough discipline and instruction; pupils in the family of the principal. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M., Principal.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, Chester, Penn., opens Sept. 9. Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to O. M. BOGART, Esq., No. 3 Nassau st., New-York, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

TRINITY COLLEGIATE AND PREPARATORY School, Sing Sing, N. Y., will reopen Sept 1. Boys prepared for West Point, Annapolis, and Civil Service examinations. Education sound, and terms reasonable. Principal, A. H. Austin.

PARKER ACADEMY, WOODBURY, CONN.—A Select School for boys, $250. Personal teaching and attention.

Fall term opens Sept. 7. Correspondence invited.
T. PATTISON, Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE MILITARY INSTITUTE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—The next school year begins on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. For Catalogue, with terms, references, &c., address

H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE, A BOARDing and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 16, 1874. Apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 North Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.

IRVING INSTITUTE, for boys and young gentlemen. Session opens Sept. 14. For circulars address

ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 62 BOWery; up-town college, No. 1,275 Broadway, corner 34th st.—Vacation pupils advanced to higher classes; twenty-four writing lessons, $2 50; open all Summer.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y. —The Fall session opens Aug. 12; safe and pleasant home; superior advantages in solid branches, music, and art. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

BETHLEHEM HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Rev. A. RONDTHALER, Principal.

Until Aug. 14 apply to G. W. PERKINS, A. M., No. 37 Broad st., Bethlehem, Penn.

HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY, WORcester, Mass., fits boys and young men for common and scientific pursuits. Its superior merits stated in circular. C. B. METCALF, A. M., Superintendent.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE, FOR YOUNG ladies, Pittsfield, Mass.—Widely known for its rare advantages for literary and art culture, and the beauty of its location. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

PEEKSKILL (N. Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY—new building and gymnasium completed. Send for pictures. $400 per annum. COL. CHAS. J. WRIGHT, A. M., ROBERT DONALD, A. M., Principals.

RYE SEMINARY, RYE, N. Y.—THE NEXT session commences Sept. 14. The course of instruction is extensive and thorough. For particulars apply to the Principal, Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

NOT FASHIONABLE—WORTHY THE SUPPORT of judicious parents—Yonkers Military Institute. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY, FORT PLAIN, N. Y., —For both sexes; select. Begins Sept. 8.

Rev. A. MATTICE, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 17, 1874.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRIStown, N. J.—A first-class school for thirty boarding pupils. C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., resumes work Sept. 10.

Et nunc amoto quæramus seria ludo.

MACGREGOR HALL.

A family school for girls. Flushing, Long Island.
M. MACGREGOR, Principal.

$360 PER YEAR, NO EXTRAS.—SUPERIOR advantages, Amenia (N. Y.) Seminary.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. 30 instructors. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—52 weeks, $273. No extras. S. C. Shortlidge, A. M., (Harvard,) Kennett square, Pa.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

SADDLERS' GOODS IN LARGE STOCK, IN which will be found FLY-NETS, HORSE SHEETS, in linen and Summer woolen, foreign and domestic whips, English saddles and bridles, SADDLERY HARDWARE in full assortment, comprising bits, stirrups, spurs, &c., &c. Also, always a large assortment of HORSE BLANKETS and CARRIAGE ROBES, in all grades, including a full line of the NEW-HAMPSHIRE HORSE BLANKETS. CLARK'S and other celebrated makers of PATENT HORSE CLIPPERS, at

HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman st.

HARNESS.—IMPORTED ENGLISH RIDING SADdles and Bridles just arrived, Linen Sheets, Summer Horse Clothing, Fly Nets, Brushes, Combs, Whips, Sponges, Chamois, &c. Our Harness are handmade. A good article at the lowest possible price.

E. BARTLETT, No. 62 Warren st., corner College place.

HARNESS.—FIRST-CLASS HARNESS FOR SALE very low, consisting of fine harness, two fine light double harness, and a fine single harness, all new and made by first City maker. At No. 149 West 33d st.

A BRIGHT BAY HORSE FOR SALE.—EIGHT years old, quite fast; sixteen hands; sound and kind; or will trade for pony and phaeton.

S. EDDY, No. 1 Park place.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

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No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
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NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

STURTEVANT HOUSE,

BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY.

Newly furnished, and provided with elevators and all modern improvements. Six brown-stone houses on 29th st. have lately been added to the hotel.

NEAR PLACES OF AMUSEMENT AND DEPOTS.
TERMS, $4 PER DAY.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

MILLER'S BATH HOTEL.—$2 PER DAY AND $10 per week for Summer boarders, for first-class rooms with board. Near 5th av., Nos. 39 and 41 West 26th st., New-York.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH AND WITHOUT board, all locations and prices; particulars without charge. Metropolitan Boarders' Directory, No. 1,193 Broadway. Open evenings.

NO. 38 EAST 26TH ST., NEAR MADISON AV.—Room on first floor, with private bath; also, other rooms, without board; references.

NO. 26 EAST 23D ST., MADISON SQUARE.—Second floor and other rooms to let, en suite or singly, with or without board. References required.

LARGE, AIRY ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT board; ample closet room; bath, &c., adjoining; references. No. 38 East 20th st.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife in a strictly private family where there are no other boarders; terms must be reasonable; references. Address HOME, Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Garden City Hotel,

Garden City, Long Island,

Will open for the reception of guests
THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1874.

This Hotel is handsomely located *in the centre of a large Park*, and is elegantly furnished and fitted throughout WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS of a first-class City Hotel. **Under experienced and superior management**—*no pains nor expense will be spared to promote the comfort and convenience of guests.*

BOARD, $3 PER DAY.

Favorable terms made to families by the season.

OPEN THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

N. B.—Garden City is within forty minutes of Hunter's Point, via Flushing, North-side and Central Railroad, connecting with Thirty-fourth Street and James' Slip Ferries. Ten trains daily each way, and convenient by rail to the Summer resorts of Rockaway, Babylon, and Fire Island.

HOTEL FENIMORE, COOPERSTOWN,

OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y.,
is open for guests.
BOARD, $3 PER DAY.
A liberal arrangement made with
PERMANENT FAMILIES and TRAVELING AGENTS.
JAMES BUNYAN, Proprietor.

D. P. PETERS IS NO LONGER MANAGER, OR IN in any manner connected with or employed at the Hotel Fenimore, and all persons are notified that he has no authority to contract any debts or do any act for said hotel.

JAMES BUNYAN, Proprietor Hotel Fenimore.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL.

Catskill, N. Y.,

Will open on the 13th of June. House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged, and grounds extended and improved; has first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats or cars. Address

JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

BLOCK ISLAND.—OCEAN VIEW HOTEL; NEW and first-class; fifteen miles from Point Judith, with fishing, boating, and surf-bathing; terms, $3 per day, or $12 to $15 per week; conveyances by sail from Stonington, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 10 A. M.; from Newport, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 8 A. M.; steamer from Providence, Tuesday and Friday at 9 A. M., calling at Newport.

NICHOLAS BALL, Proprietor.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS. —No water cure, "Paradise of America," Jenny Lind. Cool mountain air, perfect drainage, beautiful shade, billiards, bowling, driving, music, a lively season, and all attractions for families and transient guests at low rates. Carriages to Mill River and elsewhere. Secure rooms by letter or telegraph in advance. Send stamp for "Tourists' Guide."

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL

is now open.

EDWARD COZZENS, Proprietor.

BELMONT HALL,

New-Brighton, Staten Island.

Fronts the bay near landing; thirty minutes from Whitehall st.; first-class appointments; moderate rates.

"LODER MANSION."

Fine suite of rooms to let for balance of the season; fifty minutes from City by New-York and New-Haven Railroad. For particulars address P. B. ROBINSON, Loder Mansion, Rye, N. Y.

CHATEAUGAY LAKES.—A DELIGHTFUL REsort for Summer boarders; air pure and bracing, water excellent, fish and game in abundance. For particulars address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay Lake, Franklin County, N. Y.

LEBANON COTTAGE, CORNWALL-ON-HUDson, facing Newburg.—Bay, mountain, and water scenery combined; no mosquitoes or chills; few rooms with good board; on high ground; terms low. Particulars at No. 48 West 15th st.

LAURELTON HALL, COLD SPRING HARBOR, Long Island.—Handsomely located; good boating, bathing, and fishing; elegant drives; stables attached; rooms, en suite or single; all modern improvements; water, gas, &c. Address JOHN R. TERRY, Laurelton, Long Island, or No. 108 Wall st.

BOARD AT PANIC PRICES.—LINNWOOD House on Palisades, between Englewood and Fort Lee. Circulars, &c., at HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d st.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A HOME FOR A SMALL FAMILY, WITH superior accommodations, (stable and carriage-room if desired,) in a private family, at a beautiful country place; lawn ample and well shaded; within one hour of City Hall, New-York; communications frequent; may be obtained by sending address, stating requirements, to A. B., Box No. 108 *Times* Office. References required and given.

TWO OR THREE FAMILIES (ADULTS) CAN secure elegant rooms, with generous board, at one of the most beautiful places in Tarrytown. Address Lock Box Y.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF PARTIES residing in Brooklyn who contemplate attending the entertainment of Manhattan Commandery, on THURSDAY, July 30, at Harlem Park, the 2:30, 3:15, and 4 o'clock boats from Fulton Ferry will stop at the foot of Grand st., New-York, and land them at the park.

Sir Knights, in fatigue uniform, will assemble at Masonic Temple, New-York, at 12 M. precisely.

By order of
W. A. BLANCK, Commander.

A ROCKAWAY BEACH GRAND FAMILY EXCURSIONS, EVERY WEEK DAY, by the popular steamer AMERICUS.—On and after TUESDAY, July 28, will leave as follows: West 11th st., North River, 8:40 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Barclay st., North River, 8:50 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; Pier No. 27 East River, 9:15 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.; Martin's Dock, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 1:45 P. M. Returning, leaves Rockaway Beach 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. Fare, 35 cents; excursion tickets, 50 cents.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND SHADY Side Steamers from Spring st.—Sundays at 9, 10, and 11 A. M., and 1, 2, 3, 5:30, and 7 P. M., landing at 23d st. and 34th st. ten and fifteen minutes later. Daily, at 10 A. M., 2, 5:15, and 7:15 P. M. 30c. round trip.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMboat WILLIAM COOK, (accommodations for 2,500 passengers,) can be chartered. A. B. VALENTINE, No. 41 Jay st., New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing, under the firm of F. G. SMITH & CO., was dissolved July 1, 1874, by mutual consent. F. G. SMITH continues said business on his own account.

FREEBORN G. SMITH,
H. T. McCOUN.

AMUSEMENTS.

P. T. BARNUM'S GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME.

LAST WEEK. LAST WEEK. LAST WEEK.

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK.

POSITIVELY POSITIVELY
POSITIVELY POSITIVELY
LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK
OF THE GREAT COMBINATION
IN NEW-YORK.
OPEN IN BOSTON, AUG. 3.
EVERY
FEATURE OF THE BRILLIANT SEASON REPRODUCED.
THIS CLOSING WEEK!
AFTERNOON AND EVENING!
ALL THE ROMAN CHARIOT RACES.
ALL THE ROMAN STANDING RACES.
ALL THE DARING JOCKEY RACES.
ALL THE BRILLIANT FLAT RACES.
ALL THE LILIPUTIAN RACES.
ALL THE TRAINED ANIMAL RACES.
ALL THE GREAT GYMNASTIC ACTS.
AND
DONNYBROOK FAIR
AT EACH EXHIBITION.
MLLE. VICTORIA, AERIAL QUEEN.
GRAND MENAGERIE
OPEN DAILY AT 1:30 AND 7.
PERFORMANCE AT 2:30 AND 8.
PROF. W. H. DONALDSON'S

Closing balloon ascension from the Hippodrome for the present season will take place FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at the conclusion of the regular performance.

PEDESTRIANISM.

MR. C. N. PAYN, PEDESTRIAN, ACCEPTING MR. BARNUM'S PROFFER FOR THE FREE USE OF THE WALKING COURSE INSIDE THE INNER INCLOSURE OF THE HIPPODROME, IS NOW ENGAGED IN HIS WONDERFUL FEAT OF WALKING 115 MILES IN TWENTY-FOUR CONSECUTIVE HOURS, TO CONCLUDE AT 9 O'CLOCK THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING.

LAST WEEK. LAST WEEK. LAST WEEK

BOWERY THEATRE.

MONDAY, July 27,
WALLACE, THE HERO OF SCOTLAND.
THE IDIOT WITNESS.
LIMERICK BOY.

PEALE'S COURT OF DEATH.

OPEN DAY and EVENING at LEAVITT ART GALLERY, corner Broadway and 12th st. Admission, 25 cents.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

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No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A GOOD MANY CAPABLE SERVANTS, AT moderate wages, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, and others, who want German, Welsh, English, Scotch, Swedish, American, and good colored help for City and country, at the PROTESTANT HOME BUREAU, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store. Also good situations ready immediately.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WASHING.—BY A thorough chamber-maid and waitress, Welsh; four years in last place; best reference; private family; City or country, where she will not be obliged to change directly; by good service wants to keep a good home. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable American Protestant young girl, who is clean and orderly with her work and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver; good City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable French girl, who speaks English fluently, as chamber-maid and waitress; has best of City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 69 4th av., between 9th and 10th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY AN agreeable young German girl who fully understands her work and is obliging and very industrious; best of testimonials. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY-COMPETENT WOMan, who understands her business in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also an excellent baker and pastry cook; has lived in first-class families; country preferred; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK — HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO GERMAN girls; one is a thorough good cook, washer, and ironer; other is chamber-maid and waitress or general house-work; together or separate; for City or country; have good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO VERY CApable Norwegian girls, situations together in a family; one is a good plain cook and laundress; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; will do the work between them; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY AN experienced young woman, who is a good cook; makes best bread, biscuits, plain pastries, &c.; is an excellent washer and ironer; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as cook; can do all kinds of cooking; meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams; good baker; all kinds of side dishes in the neatest manner; country or City; will do washing, &c.; best testimonials. Call at No. 106 6th av., over the shoe store.

COOK, &c.—BY A NEAT, INDUSTRIOUS GIRL TO do cooking, washing, and ironing, or general house-work; is a capable, economical and respectful servant; good cook and excellent washer and ironer; City or country; best references. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A WELSH WOMAN WHO THOROUGHly understands cooking in all its branches; is tidy, prompt, capable, and obliging; has good references; to go in country or City. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A VERY NEAT, CLEAN, AND FULLY competent family cook and a very good baker; either City or country; has good references, and ready for a place. Call or address No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., French Bureau.

COOK, &c.—BY A NEW-ENGLAND WOMAN; CAPAble, willing, and obliging; has been taught to work from childhood, and can take entire charge of a house if required; City or country; reference. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A very neat, tidy, and reliable colored woman, just from Norfolk, Va., as cook, washer, and ironer, waitress or general house-worker; no objection to the country. Call at No. 543 6th av, second floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable woman; good references; experienced. Call at No. 345 West 16th st., between 8th and 9th avs., front building, one pair of stairs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IN THE country, as cook or general house work, or would take charge of a dairy; good reference. Call for two days at No. 20 East 12th st.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS cook in all branches, in an American private family; has two years' City references. Inquire at No. 32 3d av., between 9th and 10th sts.

DRESSES MADE, CLEANED, AND REFIXED, either by the day or in my own house, at very reasonable prices; also boys' and girls' clothing, and all kinds of machine sewing. Miss Hansen, No. 437 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; HAS been taught to do well everything about a house and house-work; has no parents; wages no object; City or country; is neat, tidy, active, and willing; has good reference. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK, OR COOK, WASHER, and ironer.—By a German Protestant young woman: is willing and obliging, and thoroughly capable; has excellent City references; City or country. Call at No. 2 Bleecker st., corner of Bowery.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN girl; speaks English well; is tidy, competent, and willing for general work, or chamber-maid and seamstress; can use a machine well; furnish five years' reference; City or country. Apply at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NORTH GERMAN GIRL; in City or country, to do general house-work; is very willing; twenty-two months' references. Call at No. 93 Houston st., near Bowery.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl to do general house-work in a small family; good references. Call at No. 403 West 18th st., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, perfectly understanding her business in all its details; she is highly recommended, and not afraid of work. Apply at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway, formerly No. 405 5th av.

MRS. CUNNINGHAM, COMPETENT LADIES' nurse, No. 110 East 4th st.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN OF EXPErience as monthly or sick nurse; best of reference; no objection to the country. Apply at 220 West 33d st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A REspectable young Protestant German girl to assist in the care of children, in sewing, or any light house-work; kind treatment and a good home more consideration than wages. Apply at Mrs. Worch's, No. 91 East Broadway, second floor.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman, as first-class nurse for an infant; can bring it up from its birth; would take care of an invalid lady; has several years' experience; best City reference; City or country. Call at No. 146 Madison av.

NURSE.—BY ONE FULLY COMPETENT TO TAKE the entire charge of the nursery; is fond of children; best City reference. Call at No. 781 7th av., near 52d st., third floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG WOMAN, as seamstress; understands dress-making and fine hand-sewing; is neat and tidy, and can give the best of references for a good character; is willing to go out by the week or month. Call at No. 401 East 29th st., first floor, Room No. 1.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMan as first-class waitress, or would do chamber-work and waiting; understands her business in all its branches; no objection to the country; best City references. Call or address at No. 225 East 22d st.

MALES

A COMPETENT ACCOUNTANT WILL GIVE his services for one month with a view to a permanent engagement; connections highly respectable; undoubted references and security given if required. Address ACCOUNTANT, Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, AND USEFUL Man.—By a Scotch Protestant single man, aged twenty-six years, who is a good gardener; also a good driver and groom, and can milk, care cattle, and do general work about a place; three years' recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

The PRESS and the PUBLIC having indorsed Mr. GAYLER'S new play,

WITH THE TIDE,

and

Miss KATE MAYHEW,

a great and pronounced success, and as "the best Summer entertainment ever given in the City,"

WITH THE TIDE

will be repeated

EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK, and on SATURDAY MATINEE.

Carriages may be ordered at 10:30.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY, at 2 and 8 P. M.

EVENING AT 8.	AFTERNOON AT 2.
Mr. LOUIS ALDRICH, Miss SOPHIE MILES, and entire Company in the drama of THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK.	Production of the new sensation, entitled, THE DEAD WITNESS, and Sheldon's pantomime the FROLICS OF A CLOWN.

In preparation, THE SEA OF ICE.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE. 585 BROADWAY

Mme. VIOLETTE PICAUT.........................Directress

Mme. VIOLETTE PICAUT'S
PARISIAN CAN-CAN; or, CHAHUT DANCERS,
FORTY beautiful and bewitching ladies. FORTY.
NEW AND ATTRACTIVE OLIO.
ONE HUNDRED STAR PERFORMERS. ONE HUNDRED.
MATINEE, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
Box-office open daily to secure seats.
MONDAY, Aug. 3—ALA. ALA. ALA.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.

THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8.
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING.
ADMISSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

NIBLO'S THEATRE. Chas. R. Thorne, Manager

EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE, the new American extravaganza of

EVANGELINE, THE BELLE OF ACADIA!

Cast with a double company. Music original. Scenery all new. See programmes for songs, duets, trios, quartets, choruses.

COLOSSEUM. SUMMER SEASON, 50 CENTS.

OLD LONDON BY DAY.
Open Daily from 10 till dusk.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISH COACHMAN WHO has driven in London and other European cities for over ten years; height five feet eight inches, weight 145 pounds; seven years driving in New-York City; highest reference; three years from former employer. Address or call on James, No. 215 East 25th st.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, SINGLE; sober and industrious; understands his business in all its branches; can show the highest testimonials from the best places in the United States, Germany, and France. Address W., Box No. 230 *Times* Office.

GARDENER, &c.—COOK.—BY A MAN AND wife in a small respectable family; man as gardener, &c.; woman as cook; good reference. Address Man and Wife, Box No. 229 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS ALL its branches; best recommendations can be given. Address William K., gardener, No. 876 Broadway, all week.

GROOM OR LIKE PLACE.—BY A YOUNG Englishman, aged twenty-four years, lately over; is a good groom and driver, and capable of handling and training young horses; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN—HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERman and wife, aged twenty-five years; no children; speak English fairly; man can care and drive horses well, care cattle, milk, do gardening, keep roads, walks, lawns, &c., in order; wife is a good cook and laundress, can milk, make butter, and do all kinds of house-work; wages moderate; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG MAN, nineteen years old, in the country; understands horses and garden, and willing to make himself useful; can give the best of references. Call at No. 138 6th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress; understands the care of silver, and salad dressings perfectly; is capable of filling a man's place; has best City references; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASsociation requests merchants and all business men in the City or in the country who are in want of bookkeepers, cashiers, entry clerks, copyists, salesmen, porters, &c., to apply at the rooms, 23d st., corner 4th av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, WITH REFERENCE, for general house-work; must wash and iron well. Apply at No. 698 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS,

New and Second-hand, *of* First-class Makers, including Waters, *will be sold at* Lower Prices *for cash, or on* Installments, *or for rent, in* City or Country, during this month, *by* HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted *for the sale of* Waters' Celebrated Pianos and Organs. A SPECIALTY: Pianos *and* Organs to let until *the* rent money pays *the* price *of the* Instrument. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. A large discount *to* Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.

THE OLD PIANO HOUSE OF LIGHTE & ERNST offer special inducements now for cash, and on easy monthly payments, at their warerooms, No. 12 East 14th st.; also, pianos to let.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of REUBEN W. HOWES and CHARLES A. MACY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 4,461.—J. Nelson Tappan, the Assignee in Bankruptcy of the estate and effects of Reuben W. Howes and Charles A. Macy, bankrupts, having filed his petition for authority to compound a certain claim particularly set forth in said petition in favor of said estate of the said bankrupts against James R. Jesup, of New-York City, for forty-six hundred dollars, notice is hereby given, pursuant to an order of this court made in said bankruptcy on the twenty-first day of July, 1874, that Tuesday, the eleventh day of August, A. D. 1874, at twelve o'clock, noon, and the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., Register, in charge of said bankruptcy, are appointed as the time and place respectively for the hearing of the said petition before the said Register, sitting at Chambers of this court, so that all creditors and other persons interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why an order should not be passed by the Court upon the said petition authorizing such act on the part of the Assignee.—New-York, July 30, 1874.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SHEPPARD GANDY and WARNER J. ROBERTS, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Sheppard Gandy and Warner J. Roberts, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared bankrupts, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and the debts of each of them, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 14th day of August, 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on 22d day of July, 1874.

jy23-1aw3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MAHLON S. FROST, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 7th day of August, A. D. 1874, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, July 14, 1874.

jy16-1aw3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SEYMOUR N. MARSH and GEORGE CALDWELL.—In Bankruptcy.—Before, Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 21st day of July, A. D. 1874.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Seymour N. Marsh and George Caldwell, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petitions of their creditors by the District Court of said district.

NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., Assignee.

jy23-1aw3wTh

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN FYFE, Jr., bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 14th day of July, 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of John Fyfe, Jr., of the City of New-York in said district, who was on the 31st day of January, A. D. 1874, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

CLARK BROOKS, Assignee.

jy30-1aw3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE WEYER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss:—At the City of New-York, the eighth day of July, 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of George Weyer, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was, on the twenty-first day of May, A. D. 1874, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

EDWARD DUNCAN GRIFFEN, Assignee.

jy23-1aw3wTh

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWARD HOLLAND, bankrupt.—At Madison, N. J., July 7, 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Edward Holland, of Madison, in the County of Morris, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of said district.

FRANCIS S. LATHROP, Assignee.

jy23-1aw3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.—At Newark on the 14th day of July, A. D. 1874. —The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of GEORGE R. LEE and FRANCIS R. LEE, of Newark, in the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.

E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
No. 782 Broad st., Newark, N. J.

jy16-1aw3wTh*

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE MAYOR AND THE GOVERNOR.

HAVEMEYER'S ANSWER NOT YET READY FOR PUBLICATION—THE PROBABLE ACTION OF GOV. DIX.

Gov. Dix was engaged all day yesterday in studying the very elaborate answer of Mayor Havemeyer to the charges recently preferred against him. One of his clerks arrived from Albany on Tuesday night with the charges made by the Tammany Association and the Board of Aldermen, and the answer of the Mayor will be considered in the light of these charges and the legal aspects of the situation. The Governor expresses himself as sincerely desirous of bringing the matter to a close at once, but a decision will be preceded by the most serious consideration of the case and a due observance of all legal forms. There is no danger of a hasty or precipitate conclusion in the premises, and the result will be one which he will be prepared to stand by. Yesterday he deprived himself of his customary exercise and evinced a disposition to receive no callers. He declined to permit the answer of Mayor Havemeyer to leave his hands for a moment, and he has yet to determine the question of its publication. In any event, he states that he will not give it publicity until he thoroughly masters its purport, and that he cannot do for several days to come. Meanwhile, he cannot understand why the Mayor should preserve such an extreme reticence in regard to the answer, as, in his opinion, he ought to be anxious to publish it. In response to a question respecting his probable action in view of the answer being deemed unsatisfactory, the Governor was indisposed to give a definite reply, but merely remarked that in that event he could order an investigation, as he was empowered by the statute to do. In every other respect he was unprepared to say anything, except to reiterate that it would take him several days yet to peruse the document sent him by Mayor Havemeyer.

It was rumored in the City Hall yesterday that Mayor Havemeyer had received a communication from Gov. Dix suspending him from office. There was, however, no apparent foundation for the report. At noon the Mayor called at the Controller's office, and while there he met Col. De Kay, the Governor's Secretary, and both held a conference which lasted nearly half an hour. This interview gave rise to a great many rumors—among them the one that the Mayor had been suspended. It is said that Mr. Andrews, the Assistant Corporation Counsel, and Mr. Dexter A. Hawkins were present during the conference. In the afternoon a TIMES reporter informed the Mayor of the rumor about his suspension.

"I have," replied the Mayor, "received no news on that point, and I suppose I should be likely to know."

"You saw the Governor's private Secretary to-day, did you not?"

After a pause of several minutes, the Mayor said: "Well, I'll tell you all about it. I went over to the Controller's office, and while there Mr. Drake De Kay asked me if I had seen his brother, (the Colonel?) I replied that I had not. When I was about to leave, I learned that Col. De Kay was in Mr. Green's office, and I went in to see him. He told me that he was about to see the Governor, and he thought that he would call upon me on his way. That is all I have to say about the matter."

The Mayor still adheres to his resolution not to give his answer for publicity.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

THE TAX LEVY CONFIRMED—THE RATE TO BE 2.80.

A special meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held yesterday for the purpose of taking action upon the tax levy as passed by the Board of Apportionment and embodied in the revised estimates. A quorum was obtained after considerable difficulty, and at the hour appointed for the session only eight members were present—namely, Messrs. Vance, Cooper, Falconer, Ottendorfer, Gilon, Koch, Flanagan, and Morris. President Vance was called to the chair, after which the Clerk read the tax levy in detail, as published in THE TIMES, after its adoption by the Board of Apportionment. Mr. Vance then submitted an ordinance providing for raising the amount required for the maintenance of the Government of this City by taxation on real and personal estate based upon the valuations made by the Assessors, and also for the State tax. The amount fixed in the revised estimates was $31,822,391 79, which would represent a rate of taxation of 2.77, but the Board of Supervisors have the right under the law to add an amount not exceeding three per cent. of the aggregate sum fixed by the Board of Apportionment to meet deficiencies in the collection of personal taxes. They added $490,425 13 to the amount named in the estimates, thus making the whole amount to be raised $32,312,816 92. This will make the rate 2.80.

Mr. Flanagan moved that the ordinance be adopted.

Mr. Koch said that he could not vote for the ordinance. It seemed to him that the men who were appointed to office had all power to fix the amount to be taken from the tax-payers, while those who were elected had none. The elected representatives of the people had to shut their mouths and say yes to everything. He was not disposed to do that, and he would therefore move that the ordinance be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Cooper replied that it was simply useless to make any opposition to the tax levy, as the board had no power to reject it.

Mr. Koch said that if the board had no power they had at the least the right to examine the whole matter, and that could best be done by referring the ordinance to a committee, as he had proposed. They could make a report and show the people that they were performing their duty.

Mr. Cooper was anxious to dispose of the matter at that time. The Board of Apportionment had reduced the rate of taxation from 3.40 to 2.89 in one year, and he thought that was very good work.

Mr. Gilon thought that it was impossible to arrive at a conclusion, and he therefore moved that the board adjourn until Wednesday, Aug. 5, at 2 o'clock. He subsequently withdrew the motion.

Mr. Koch here examined the law in relation to the tax levy, and said he was convinced that the board had no power in the matter. He withdrew his motion to refer the ordinance to the Committee on Finance.

The tax leavy was then confirmed, after which the board adjourned.

THE JERSEY CITY MURDER.

The mystery surrounding the murder of James McCann, whose body was found lying on Communipaw avenue, Jersey City, Monday morning, has at last been solved by the murderer surrendering himself. At about 7:15 o'clock yesterday morning a well dressed, gentlemanly-looking young man walked into the Fourth Precinct Station-house in company with a friend, and stated that he was the murderer. Sergt. Lindsay, who was on duty, looked astonished and could scarcely believe the man's statement, because the Police had a prisoner already in custody on suspicion of being the murderer. The young man gave his name as Thomas Brooks, and said he kept a fish stand in Centre Market, Newark. He made the following statement: "I left Newark at 1:15 o'clock Monday morning to go to New-York for a supply of fish. When I arrived at the foot of the hill on Westside avenue, Jersey City, I pulled in my horse to let him walk slowly up the hill, and then seated myself in the bottom of the wagon to take it easy. About half way up the hill somebody came up to the side of the wagon and ordered me, with an oath, to stop. I immediately jumped up, and, seizing my whip, ordered the fellow to go away, at the same time striking a blow at him. The man caught the whip in his hand, and partially dropped off, but, recovering himself immediately, rushed up and attempted to strike me with the butt end of the whip, when I drew my pistol and and fired two shots. My horse was frightened by the explosions, and before I could stop him he had reached the other side of the hill. I did not give the matter much thought, because I had been attacked several times before coming over that road, and once or twice I was obliged to fire my pistol to get away. I went to New-York, made my purchases, and drove back again to Newark. On Monday night I heard that a man had been run over and killed in Communipaw avenue, Jersey City, but I did not suppose for a moment that it was the man with whom I had the altercation.

Yesterday, for the first time, I learned that the man had been shot, and later I heard that a man had been arrested in Newark for shooting him. It then struck me that the man whose body had been found might be the one I had shot at, and I determined to give myself up. Brooks came down from Newark Tuesday night and stopped at the residence of a friend named Puckridge until yesterday morning, when he went to the station-house and surrendered himself. He is held to await the result of the Coroner's inquest. Frank Wagner, the man who was arrested on suspicion by the Police, was taken before Justice Keese yesterday morning and discharged.

ALMOST A SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A collision, which came near being a serious one, occurred yesterday morning on Stewart's Central Railroad, on Long Island, between the 6:30 train for Babylon, from Hunter's Point and the 7:05 train, west, (from Babylon to Hunter's Point,) at the Island Tree Station, between Jerusalem and Farmingdale. The trains meet at this station, the eastward bound train taking the switch and the westward bound train the straight track. Both trains were on time, and the westward bound train Conductor Storms had just slowed. The engineer of the other train, in approaching the switch, had shut off steam and the brakes had been applied. A short distance west of the switch a quantity of manure had been unloaded by the side of the track, some of which had been washed on the track by the rain, making the track slippery, and the consequence was that the brakes had no effect, and the train slid by the switch until the engine came in collision with the engine of the westward bound train. Although the shock was severe, not a person was injured, and the only damage done was the knocking off of the pilots of the two engines. There was very little delay in consequence of the mishap, and the trains were soon again running on time as usual.

TWEED'S PRISON QUARTERS.

ONE OF THE JURY THAT CONVICTED HIM PROTESTS AGAINST THEIR IMPROVEMENT —ATTEMPTS TO CORRUPT JURORS.

At the meeting of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction yesterday, the following letter from Mr. J. Rhodes Mayo, one of the jurors that convicted Tweed, was submitted and ordered to be placed on the minutes of the department:

To the Honorable Board of Commissioners of Charities and Correction, Hon. Wm. Laimbeer, President:

DEAR SIR: A few days since my attention was called to the report made public relative to the sanitary condition of Wm. M. Tweed by "A. E. Macdonald," Chief of Staff; also Tweed's complaint made over date of July 9, 1874, all of which was a direct petition to your honorable board asking for quarters and favors to make the complainant's sojourn on the island more easy and less prison-like, or in other words to make his present incarceration to assimilate with days when his ring was robbing our City by the wholesale. Now, gentlemen, with all due honor and respect for your honorable board, as a juror on Mr. Tweed's last trial I must unequivocally protest against such distinct partiality in favor of Mr. Tweed. Gentlemen, I am a poor man, and it is with difficulty that my wife and I keep the hungry wolf from the door. Now, we will suppose I step from the path of rectitude and honor and am arrested and convicted of stealing a few pounds of beef or half a dozen loaves of bread, for which offense I should be consigned to your Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island; and, further, supposing that I was suffering from an attack of vertigo and nausea when I arose, and should complain to Dr. Macdonald, or even to your honorable board, as a plea for the amplification of my prison borders and other indulgences not allowed my fellow-convicts, would the doctor be interested in me, or would your Honors listen to my plea? Not a bit of it! Why, then, make a distinction in favor of an honorable (?) rich thief? Echo answers "Why?" Ah, gentlemen, there is a homely old saying that is just here applicable, viz.: "What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander."

Please understand my protest is not actuated by a malicious spirit toward Mr. Tweed. Personally I do not know him, nor never saw him until we met in court. On the contrary, I feel sorry for the man, and most gladly would I have rendered a verdict of acquittal when in the jury room if my conscience would have permitted it.

In thus protesting against your acting in conformity with the wishes of Mr. Tweed and Dr. Macdonald, I am sure I am acting in consonance with my fellow-jurors.

Now, while I have the attention of your honorable board, it may not be out of place to say that, whereas, during the impaneling of the Tweed jury in November last, and prior to the order of keeping the jury together, sundry efforts were made to corrupt the said jury by the friends of Mr. Tweed.

I considered those efforts a direct insult to an honest jury, and more, a misdemeanor that should at least bar all leniency to the rich convict; and further, whereas an agent was sent by the friends of Mr. Tweed to me (if not to other members of the jury) with the view of soliciting my signature to a petition to the Governor for the pardon of the said Tweed after he should have served one full year of his sentence; and whereas the said soliciting agent covertly hinted that "something tangible and handsome would be forthcoming," I looked upon the proffer as a bribe that it is not in my composition to receive. And here I would respectfully beg to say to your honorable board, (and through you at your option to Mr. Tweed,) as I said tartly to the interviewing agent: "Sir, the only answer I have for you is this: Tell your employers when Mr. Tweed consents to return to the City Treasury every dollar he has conveyed to the hands of others that he has stolen, and has served one full year of the twelve for which he was sentenced, I will most readily put my name to a petition."

I beg your honorable board to pardon me for detaining you so long with my protest and remarks. All of which is respectfully submitted by

Yours truly, J. RHODES MAYO.
No. 363 East Forty-ninth street.

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1874.

MORE TROUBLE IN THE PERMIT BUREAU.

Under the new ordinance the fee for one permit is $1, but the highest sum allowed to be charged to one person for permits is $3. The latter includes the privilege of suspending signs, using show-cases, exhibiting goods, and many other Municipal privileges. Mr. Wise, the Chief of the Permit Bureau, has decided to grant no more than three permits to one person, thus securing $1 for each, and evading the provision for giving a greater number for that sum. Several applicants yesterday remonstrated with Mr. Wise, but he was inexorable. The object of inserting the $3 clause was to prevent the abuses which have hitherto existed in the bureau, and which have had an apt illustration in mulcting the owner of a bronze rooster which surmounted the four points of a compass, in $10 for the bird, $10 for the north point, $10 for the south, $10 for the east, and $10 for the west.

A LADY'S TERROR OF DOGS.

Alderman Morris, the author of the dog ordinance, received the following communication yesterday:

JULY 24, 1874.

DEAR SIR: I entreat you to see that a person be appointed at once to relieve Seventy-first and Seventy-second streets from the large number of dangerous and unmuzzled dogs running about night and day. It would be a curiosity to know the number of these dangerous animals now loose among the shanties from Seventy-second to Fifty-ninth street, and between the boulevards and the Central Park.

I counted seven on the corner of Seventy-first street and Ninth avenue, on my way to the Eighth avenue cars, and on my return with my children we met a bloodhound and a large black dog.

I assure you, Sir, it is no vain terror, but our lives are in constant danger. These people defy all laws and laugh at them. These shanties are abominations every way; and the Board of Health ought not to allow their existence for one day. No water, no sewerage, and families, horses, cows, pigs, chickens, goats, geese, dogs, &c., are all huddled together.

If you please, relieve the terrors of an anxious MOTHER.

THE SCHWEICKERT INQUEST.

An inquest was held yesterday in the case of Fredericka Schweickert, aged sixty-eight years, who died on the 22d inst. of peritonitis, the result of a blow in the stomach, at No. 455 Grand street. Conrad Schweickert was called, and testified that on Sunday, the 19th inst., two men, named Callery and Hussey, went into his place, and asked for the key of the club-room up stairs, but were refused. They then called for two beers, and then wanted the witness to treat to cigars. This led to a quarrel. He struck the man Hussey with a bagatelle ball. Callery seized a chair, and deceased was struck with it by him. Both men were under the influence of liquor. Several other witnesses were examined, some of whom testified that three or four chairs were thrown during the fight, but they could not tell who threw the chair that hit the deceased. The jury returned a verdict that the cause of death was acute pelvis peritonitis, the result of injuries inflicted by some person unknown to the jury. Callery was then discharged.

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS.

A meeting of the Commissioners of Parks was held yesterday, President Stebbins in the chair. No business of special importance was transacted. A plan for an entrance to the Central Park at One Hundred and Tenth street and Eighth avenue, was adopted, and bids were opened for furnishing 1,000 feet of base stone for the Eighth avenue wall of the park. The contract was awarded to the Biglow Blue Stone Company. A contract for 5,000 cubic yards of gravel was awarded to Kohler & Perkins. Proceedings in connection with the legal opening of Brook avenue, in Morrisania, was referred to the President and Treasurer with power. The firm to whom the granite work of the Metropolitan Museum of Art was awarded having refused to accept the same, the Secretary was directed to readvertise the same for further proposals, and also for the mason work of the building, the specifications of which were approved of by the board.

THE BARRETT HOMICIDE.

Thomas Barrett died at Bellevue Hospital on Saturday last, from peritonitis, caused by being struck in the stomach. Previous to his death he told the surgeon that he was beaten by a boy while in the House of Detention. Yesterday the mother of the deceased called at the Coroner's office, and informed Coroner Kessler that her son told her previous to his death that he was struck and kicked by a boy named —— Rafferty, now in the House of Detention as a witness in a grand larceny case. The inquest will be held on Friday next.

THE SUICIDE IN THE TOMBS.

Coroner Kessler commenced the inquest yesterday in the case of Kate Cairns, who hanged herself while in a cell at the Tombs, on the 21st inst. From the evidence taken it appeared that the deceased was arrested and locked up on a charge of insanity, the complaint of an officer being taken as proof. As there was no other evidence that the woman was insane, or that she was legally committed, the Coroner postponed the inquest indefinitely in order to find some more direct evidence than the testimony of the officer or the matron of the prison.

ALLEGED LARCENY OF A HORSE AND WAGON.

Mr. George Cooley, of Meridan, Conn., was in this City on the 8th inst., and lost a horse and wagon which he valued at $425. On Tuesday Officer Shalvey found the wagon, harness, &c., in the stable of J. P. Travers, No. 57 Great Jones street. He arrested Travers and brought him before Justice Kasmire, at Essex Market Police Court, where he stated that the wagon and harness were left there by Henry Limerick. After hearing the evidence Justice Kasmire held Travers in $2,000 bail. It is said that Limerick has an alias, namely "Smith."

A DISHONEST TRUCKMAN.

David Congdon, a truck-driver in the employment of Hutton & Langdon, was held in $3,000 bail by Justice Kasmire, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with appropriating to his own use over $600 worth of silks, &c., intrusted to him for delivery. The goods in question were ordered by Messrs. Hern & Co., No. 775 Broadway, on the 23d of May, and were packed for delivery on a truck of which Congdon was driver. The goods did not arrive at their desired destination, and the truckman failed to appear at his place of business ever since that time. He admits the charge preferred against him, and pleaded guilty.

MILITARY VISITORS.

THE FIFTH MARYLAND HONORED BY THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

A BRILLIANT RECEPTION—PARADE AND REVIEW OF THE REGIMENTS—THE COLLATION—SPEECHES OF THE COMMANDERS.

The interchange of amenities which took place yesterday between the Seventh New-York Regiment and the Fifth Maryland was of the pleasantest kind possible. The reception tendered to the visiting regiment by the Seventh was eminently worthy of the City, and its acknowledgment was unrestrained, cordial, and fraternal. Even muddy streets and inauspicious skies were powerless to mar the good intentions and the reciprocal satisfaction of the occasion. The wet weather is a great spoiler of pageants. It is decidedly inimical to gay plumage of any kind, and being no respecter of persons, it is equally adverse to the tinseled uniform of the officer and to the less pretentious garniture of the private in his command. Still it did no great harm yesterday beyond giving a tinge of sombreness to what, under unclouded skies and sunny weather would have been a very brilliant spectacle. There was too much of generous enthusiasm and of broad good nature and liberal hospitality and manly thankfulness to be quenched by a slight rainfall. To be sure, the white pants of the Seventh were incrusted with mud to the very knees, but this did not spoil the ardor of the men, and so they endeavored successfully to show their best paces before a regiment whose ambition it is, according to the testimony of their Colonel, to emulate the excellent discipline and soldierly bearing of their entertainers. Between 4:30 and 5 o'clock the steamer Neversink arrived at Pier No. 2 North River with the visitors on board. It had been drizzling rain for hours previous to this, and the prospect of anything like a successful pageant seemed quite remote. There was a small gathering of the curious outside the gate of the pier, but the Seventh Regiment had not yet arrived at the Battery, and there were no very tangible indications that anything unusual was going forward. Some of the officers of the Marylanders had just landed on the pier, and one might be in process of wondering who was about to receive them, when Col. Emmons Clark, Capt. Wm. Smith, of Company H, and Adjt. Louis Fitzgerald, who had come down in advance of the Seventh, made their appearance, and received the visitors. The regiment formed into companies on the pier, and then there was a delay of some fifteen or twenty minutes, pending the arrival and getting into line of the Seventh. They formed on Battery place, and their presence attracted a very large crowd, which grew to more formidable dimensions in the march up Broadway. Everything being ready, the Maryland regiment filed out from the pier, and marched up in front of the Seventh, headed by the United States Marine Band from Washington, which accompanies them on their tour. This plain sailing was performed amid the applause and greeting of the spectators. After marching up Broadway a short distance the Fifth halted, and the lead was taken by the Seventh, its band, of course, furnishing the music. The members of the band were dressed in their new uniform, with the head-dress of the Russian pattern. In this order the two regiments marched through Broadway, receiving the ovations of the throngs of spectators on each side. There is a strong similarity in the styles of marching of these regiments, and, for their uniforms, there is nothing to choose between them beyond some slight matters of garniture, which would hardly be noticeable to a casual observer. In yesterday's parade the Seventh wore their white pants, and this was the strong point of difference. The Seventh paraded eighteen files front, and might number 450 men, exclusive of the band, while the Marylanders numbered probably close on 400. When Col. Clark went in advance to the pier to receive the visiting regiment, Lieut. Col. Ryder took charge of the Seventh, but in the march to Union square and Irving Hall, Col. Clark resumed command of the regiment. The Fifth was commanded by Col. J. Stracker Jenkins, the officers immediately under him being Lieut. Col. Henry De Lorey, Maj. George A. Gaither, and Adjt. Thos. A. Simington. Arrived at Union Square, the two regiments were reviewed by Gen. Shaler, who with his staff occupied a position on the building fronting the plaza. The review was merely in the nature of a march past in companies, each saluting Gen. Shaler as it went by. Both then filed down Seventeenth street and into Irving place. Here, after some preliminaries, they stacked their arms, and marched into Irving Hall to partake of the ample collation which was there prepared. This was very pleasant, no doubt, after all the marching in the wind, and it is needless to say that the wine flowed in quite a generous tide. The privates in the large hall soon fraternized in the most social manner, and after the collation was disposed of made a brave hub-bub and suffumigated the place with the smoke of cigars. The officers in a smaller apartment, had a quieter pastime, and the Colonels of the two regiments betook themselves to a little speech-making, which was brief and to the point. Among those taking part in the proceedings were: Gen. F. Bond, Adjutant General of the State of Maryland; Lieut. Col. MacWilliams, of the Governor's staff, Maryland; Major John M. Mells, of the staff of Major General Carr, Maryland; Gen. Knox, Commissary General; Col. Morris, Rifle Inspector, of the Governor's staff, State of New-York; Lieut. Muse, of the Marine Corps, United States Army; Gen. H. G. Gibson, United States Army; Gen. Shaler and staff; Gen. Varian and staff. The speech of Col. Clark took the form of an address of welcome to Col. Jenkins. He spoke as follows:

COLONEL: It is a pleasure to welcome to New-York your gallant regiment, an organization whose fame is not confined to the Monumental City, but has extended to all parts of the country. It is not the first time that the Seventh Regiment has had the privilege of extending its hospitality to the citizen-soldiery of Baltimore. Previous to the war the Baltimore City Guard visited this City, and among the older officers and members of the regiment, their are many who recollect with pleasure their friendly intercourse with that distinguished corps. Last Saturday there was saved from the flames which enveloped the Seventh Regiment Armory a valuable historical painting of the British attack on Fort McHenry during the war of 1812, which was presented to this regiment by the Baltimore City Guard, and which had been cherished for many years as a sacred memento of the friendship which existed between the two organizations. During that unhappy period when our country was distracted by civil war the Seventh Regiment was stationed for several months at Fort Federal Hill. Although in those days men who should have been friends were in deadly hostility, and although our presence in your city was not agreeable to all its citizens, the fact that our lot was cast in Baltimore for so long a period naturally resulted in a lasting interest in its history and welfare and a most kindly feeling toward its people. And now that peace smiles upon a happy and united country, and the animosities and bitterness of the past are forever in oblivion buried, there is no place within the borders of the Union whose military representatives are more sure of a hearty welcome than those who hail from the grand old City of Baltimore. I congratulate you, Colonel, upon the fine soldierly appearance of your command. Such a regiment is an honor to any city and to any State. May the great reputation which you have earned by your drill and discipline be as lasting as the patriotic monuments which crown the hills of your native city. And may the friendship which exists between the Maryland Fifth and the New-York Seventh, which this happy occasion firmly cements, continue and strengthen so long as we march under the same dear old flag and owe allegiance and service to our common country.

Col. Jenkins acknowledged the compliment as follows:

COL. CLARK: On behalf of my command, I desire to return sincere thanks for your soldierly welcome and kind hospitality. Your kind sentiments are reciprocated, not merely by myself, but by every private in my command. It has long been our desire to meet in friendly union with the Seventh New-York Regiment. We look to you, you as *par excellence*, the regiment which we would strive to emulate—as a regiment which has always maintained a position for discipline and drill equaled by no other organization in the country. My ambition and pride would be to be in command of a regiment that would in some measure approach yours in these matters. It has been said aptly that imitation is the sincerest flattery. We have already imitated you in uniform. If we can only imitate you in efficiency and discipline, our desires will be satisfied. I reciprocate the sentiments you have so kindly expressed, and, on behalf of my officers and men, I sincerely thank you.

After a brief delay, the regiments again fell in, and marched through Fourteenth street, Fifth avenue, and Twenty-third street, to the ferry. There were the same crowding and the same enthusiasm as before, and this time the march was illuminated by various pyrotechnical devices. Finally the Fifth embarked on board the River Belle for Sandyhook, whence they will proceed by the Jersey Southern Railroad to Cape May.

THE ENGINES FOR THE STEAMER CITY OF PEKIN.

The engines of the new Pacific Mail steamship City of Pekin, were tried last evening, for the first time, in the presence of a select party of engineers and others. The engines consist of two pairs of compound ones, with two high-pressure cylinders of 51 inches each, and two low-pressure of 88 inches each, and 54 inches stroke. After two preliminary half turns of the propeller, the regular trial began at 5:45 o'clock, and continued for more than an hour. Five boilers—the "after" set being just half the boiler power—only were used to generate the steam, which at no moment exceeded forty-five pounds to the square inch —rather more than half the pressure which the law will allow these boilers to carry. During the first minute the massive machinery made sixteen revolutions, which within ten minutes were increased to twenty-one per minute, the maximum number which it was safe to make while it was fast to the dock. Mr. Hatch, Managing Director of the company; Capts. Maury and Griffin; Mr. Edward Faron, Constructing Engineer of the Pacific Mail Company; Mr. Roach, and other engineers, closely observed the performance of the engines, and the unanimous conclusion was that the trial was a perfect success.

THE AMATEUR RIFLE CLUB.

FOURTH COMPETITION AT CREEDMOOR FOR THE SELECTION OF A NATIONAL TEAM.

The fourth competition under the auspices of the Amateur Rifle Club for the purpose of selecting a team to practice for the Irish-American contest opened yesterday at Creedmoor, Long Island, but owing to the unpropitious weather, it was postponed before the completion of the score at 1,000 yards distance. The contest opened at 1 P. M. with a small number of contestants, as many persons were in doubt as to whether the match would be shot in the rain. The range was in a magnificent condition, and the clouded sky was highly favorable to the vision of the marksmen. The wind blew at times very strong, and made the frequent alteration of the wind gauges necessary. At 2:15 P. M. a heavy shower of rain fell, which lasted for half an hour, making it necessary for the marksmen to retire to the range-keeper's house. Shortly after the commencement of the shooting at 1,000 yards distance, another shower occurred, and as it was nearly 6 o'clock it was decided to postpone or cancel the match. The majority favored the latter proposition, and the matter will be referred to the Executive Committee at a special meeting to-day. Col. Gildersleeve stated that if that body decided to cancel the match the last competition would take place on Saturday, Aug. 8. The following is a list of the best scores at 800 and 900 yards distance:

Name.	Yards.		G'd T'l.
J. S. Conlin.	800..	3 4 4 3 4 4 3 0 4 4 4 2 4 4 3—50	
	900..	4 0 4 3 3 4 4 3 3 4 4 4 3 4 2—51	—101
L. L. Hepburn.	800..	0 3 2 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 3 4 4 4 2—49	
	900..	3 4 3 3 3 2 4 4 4 3 2 2 2 3—44	— 93
G. W. Yale.	800..	4 4 4 3 4 3 4 3 3 3 4 4 3 4—54	
	900..	0 0 2 3 3 3 0 0 3 4 4 4 4 3—37	— 91
H.E. Fulton.	800..	4 4 0 4 4 3 4 3 0 3 3 3 2 3 3—43	
	900..	3 3 4 3 4 3 3 0 4 2 3 3 4 4 3—46	— 89
L. Backer..	800..	2 4 4 3 4 4 4 3 3 4 2 4 2 4 3—50	
	900..	3 0 3 3 2 0 2 3 3 3 4 3 3 3—37	— 87
A. V. Davis.	800..	4 4 2 2 3 4 2 0 3 4 3 4 0 3 4—42	
	900..	4 2 4 3 4 3 3 4 2 2 3 3 2 4 0—43	— 85
J. P. M. Richards.	800..	4 2 0 4 3 4 3 3 4 4 3 4 3—47	
	900..	0 0 4 0 4 2 0 4 4 3 3 3 2 2—34	— 81
F. S. Gardner.	800..	3 3 4 4 3 4 2 2 3 4 4 4 3 3 3—49	
	900..	3 3 3 3 0 4 4 0 0 0 3 3 0 4—30	— 79
Lt. Col. Gildersleeve.	800..	3 0 0 3 0 0 2 3 4 3 3 4 4 3 4—36	
	900..	3 4 3 4 4 4 0 2 3 3 4 3 4 0 0—41	— 77
J. Trageser.	800..	3 3 4 2 3 0 3 3 3 0 2 3 3 3 3—38	
	900..	4 2 0 3 3 2 3 4 2 0 0 3 3 2 3—34	— 72

The trains on the Central Railroad were all behind time yesterday morning, owing to an accident to the engine of the 8:20 train. The 10 o'clock train from Hunter's Point to Creedmoor, due at the latter station at 10:39, did not arrive until 11:15 A. M. The precise nature of the accident could not be ascertained, owing to the reticence of the railway officials.

THE STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE MEETING AT BINGHAMTON — ANNUAL ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Tuesday, July 28, 1874.

The State Teachers' Association convened in the High School building in this city to-day at 2:30 P. M. The association was warmly welcomed by his Honor. D. M. Halbert, Mayor of Binghamton, and by Rev. Dr. Edward Taylor. The President of the association, Rev. McMillan, of Utica, then made the annual address. The present age, he remarked, is one of intense practicality. We are all professional laborers. Tracing the growth and increased interest in the cause of education, he maintained that universal education was the only solid foundation of a true and independent government like our own. A catholicity of spirit first manifested itself in 1629. Nine years after the landing of the Pilgrims, the New-Netherlands took a new departure in the cause of education, and established public schools. Adam Rollandson, from Holland, founded the first public school. The foreign element complain that their language is not taught with our own English pronunciation. While we welcome the foreign immigration, we do not intend to be molded over in to Japanese and Chinamen. In 1854 the Legislature established the common schools upon a permanently free system. Education is the State's best capital and highest hope. The speaker mentioned some of the most potent defects in our school system. These were lack of thorough organization and supervision. One cause for these defects was that the rural districts occupied too much ground for a successful attempt for thorough organization and perfect supervision. As a remedy for these wants, we might employ female teachers in primary schools, and males in the high grammar schools. By this means the child can be instructed at home.

Dr. S. T. Lambert, of New-York City, delivered a very interesting lecture on the subject of "Duality of Minds Correlated to the Duality of Brain." His hypothesis is that we have two brains and a duality of all the motive organs. But we ordinarily do not use but the one brain, and but one of the dual organs at one time. A man may serve himself emotionally and intellectually, sensatorily and motorily. We can use either lobe of the brain at option. Some persons use but one eye, and are not conscious of the fact. An average of one to ten employ the one eye at a time. The speaker asserted that the left brain is the active one, and the right is rarely at work. The opposite is true of the eye. The function of the ganglia is called by Dr. Lambert gangliation. The conscious action of the ganglia he classifies as mentation. The apparent unconscious action of the person he accounts for on the theory that there are continually going on changes in the brain, one atom taking the place of another. Since the ganglia are dual in their mechanism, we must expect duality of functionary power. Blood, he asserts, is not and cannot be formed from alcohol in any way whatever.

PROPOSED NEW COTTON WAREHOUSES.

It is stated that the members of the Cotton Exchange have under consideration a plan to establish warehouses on the water front for the reception, inspection, and compressing of cotton. It is proposed that these warehouses shall be made large enough to hold all the cotton that will be in the City at any one time. The average in store is 60,000 bales, but the capacity will probably be for 200,000 bales. The warehouses and sheds are to be fire-proof, covered, to enable receipts and deliveries in any weather, and they are to be established upon and near piers where the water is deep enough to permit the largest steamers to load and unload, thus saving expense of hauling to store. It is estimated that the buildings alone will cost $500,000.

THE DOG-POUND.

The number of dogs received at the dog-pound yesterday was about 150, making a total of 300 taken in since Monday. Since the installation of the official catchers into office, many of them have become entirely dissatisfied with their positions, and are continually at loggerheads with the Poundmaster regarding the eligibility of "pups" to a berth in the pound. They bring any number of young animals, who are easy to catch, and are very much chagrined when informed that the fifty cents reward is only paid for dogs of mature age.

MORTALITY IN BROOKLYN.

Dr. Watt, Register of Vital Statistics of Brooklyn, reports 355 deaths for the week ending Saturday, 25th inst., being thirty-nine less than for the previous week, and sixty-four less than for the corresponding week last year. There was one fatal case of sporadic cholera morbus, four of cholera morbus, and 23 of cholera infantum. There were eight accidental deaths—one by a fall from a ladder, two from pistol-shot wounds, one from being run over, and four from drowning. Small pox has almost disappeared from the city, not a single case having been reported last week.

CITY HALL NOTES.

The Controller and Commissioner of Public Works opened 700 bids yesterday for thirty contracts for paving, regulating, and grading streets. The awards will be made in a few days. The Controller has been served with a copy of the resolutions of Assistant Alderman Thornell, embodying a large number of questions in relation to the City finances. Some of the questions have already been answered in the Controller's reports.

THE LINCOLN MONUMENT.

The National Lincoln Monument Association, which met on Friday last at Springfield, Ill., to take action to dedicate the monument on the 15th of October, proposes to make complete arrangements for the dedicatory services. In addition to the oration by the President, Gov. Oglesby will deliver an address, giving a history of the monument since its inception. The day selected, being that upon which the Army of the Tennessee meets at Springfield, Ill., insures the presence of those distinguished soldiers. The President's Cabinet and Government officials, generally, will all be invited, and the presence of the Governors of the several States and territories is also expected, as well as that of distinguished army and naval officers from all parts of the Union. The Committee of Arrangements will announce further arrangements for the ceremony as they may be agreed upon hereafter.

A FRESH-AIR FUND FOR THE POOR CHILDREN OF TROY, N. Y.

The Troy *Times* is getting up a fresh air fund for the poor children of Troy. It says: "Some days ago it was proposed in the *Times* to get up a picnic for the poor children in the city who only occasionally get a breath of fresh air. Our proposition has met with such great favor among the better classes of the community that it has been determined to inaugurate the movement some time next week. Many little ones throughout the city have been deprived of even the enjoyment of an occasional day in the country by reason of the dullness of work in the mills and other manufacturing establishments, and if the more favored can contribute in any way to at least one day's pleasure for 400 or 500 poor and sickly children, they will feel amply repaid for their trouble."

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

A lecture on household management will be delivered before the Free Training School for Women this evening.

The body of John Atkinson, the boy who was drowned while bathing on Tuesday, at Thirty-second street, East River, was recovered yesterday.

Rev. D. H. Miller lectured on "The Bible in Our Public Schools and the Duty of American Citizens," in the Fiftieth Street Church, last evening.

The steam-ships Abyssinia and Hohenzollern which sailed for English and German ports yesterday, took out 33,886 letters and 58 bags of papers.

Mr. H. D. Palmer, of the management of Booth's Theatre, Mr. Dion Boucicault, and other distinguished theatricals, arrived from Europe yesterday on the steamer Russia.

Patrolman Castle, of the Nineteenth Precinct, found the remains of an unknown man floating in the East River at the foot of Sixty-first street, and they were removed to the Morgue for identification.

In the case of Guiteau against James Gordon Bennett, for libel, already noticed in THE TIMES, Judge Lawrence yesterday, denied plaintiff's motion for judgment, made on the ground of the frivolousness of defendant's answer.

In the United States District Court yesterday, in the matter of Michael Doyle against the schooner North America, the suit was dismissed by Judge Blatchford with costs. Doyle claimed that he owned a half interest in the schooner.

Gottfried Bottner fired a shot-gun at some chickens in his yard last night. Two buckshot struck Margaret Gilmore, a little girl living in the next house, and wounded her severely. Bottner was locked up in the Sixth Precinct Station.

The following is a list of the vessels now in the Port of New-York: Number of ships, 38—41,326 tons; number of barks, 202—104,784 tons; number of brigs, 94—22,088 tons; number of schooners, 101; number of steamers, 47; total number of sail, 482.

The Gramercy boat crew left for Saratoga last night, to commence training for the grand regatta of Aug. 27, 28, and 29. W. K. Williamson is the stroke, H. Howell, No. 2; R. Mills, No. 3, and Wm. Gannon, bow. They will occupy Columbia's old quarters on the banks of Saratoga Lake.

Henry C. Ely, a wholesale liquor-dealer, of No. 143 Front street, was yesterday taken before United States Commissioner Shields, charged with having failed to keep the book required, under the United States Revenue law, of all wholesale dealers. He waived an examination and gave bail in the sum of $2,000.

Judge Donohue yesterday granted orders of arrest against Capt. Symonds, of the British ship King's Bridge. The orders were granted at suit of Joseph Fish and John Green, two seamen, who claimed they had been unlawfully imprisoned by Capt. Symonds. In the same suits an attachment was issued against the ship.

Assistant District Attorney Horace Russell, who has for some months past been suffering from congestion of the brain, arrived in the City yesterday, looking much improved after his sojourn in the country. Mr. Russell has assumed charge of affairs in the District Attorney's office in the absence of District Attorney Phelps.

The funeral of the late James M. Sheehan, well known as a member of the New-York bar, took place yesterday morning. The remains were conveyed from the late residence of the deceased, at the corner of Lexington avenue and Eighty-seventh street, to St. Lawrence's Roman Catholic Church, in Eighty-fourth street, near Fourth avenue, where a solemn requiem mass was celebrated.

William Carroll and John Burns were seen by Officer Reynolds, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, making off from the shoe-store of John C. Connor, No. 311 Sixth avenue, with large bundles in their possession. He gave chase and captured them, but two other boys who were in their company escaped. It was found afterward that the young scamps had broken into the store through the front window and helped themselves to the boots and shoes.

Michael Reuben, of No. 251 Delancey street, was yesterday arrested and taken before Justice Wandell at the Tombs Police Court, charged with having stolen property in his possession. Mr. Morris Arnold, of Nos. 53 and 55 Worth street, found a box of cotton velvet of the value of $816, which had been stolen from his store, in Reuben's house in Delancey street. He pleaded not guilty, and was held for trial in default of $3,000 bail.

Commissioner Disbecker yesterday, investigated fifty-one complaints against delinquent Policemen. The only cases of interest were the complaints against Patrolman Geo. R. Tucker, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, and Edward Brady, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct. Tucker was caught by Capt. Lowery drinking a glass of beer in a lager-beer saloon, No. 87 Liberty-street. Brady was reported by Sergt. Carpenter for being so much under the influence of liquor as to be unfit for duty at 10:30 P. M. on the 21st inst. Both cases were referred to the board.

Among the passengers who arrived from Europe on the steam-ship Russia yesterday were Baron Schwarz-Senborn, the new Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Austria to the United States. He was accompanied by his wife, also Mr. Theodore A. Havemeyer, Austro-Hungarian Consul-General *at hon.*, and family. The steam yacht Ideal, with the Austrian Consul, Mr. Hugo Fritsch, and friends on board, was cruising in the lower bay awaiting the arrival of the Russia, and met the latter before she reached Quarantine. It will be remembered that Baron Schwarz-Senborn was the Director General of the late Vienna International Exhibition.

BROOKLYN.

The body of a child five months old was found drowned at the foot of North Eighth street, Eastern District, yesterday evening.

Patrick Moore, arrested for being drunk, fell against the door of his cell in the Fifth Precinct Station, and cut his head badly.

In the case of Thomas Tyndall, convicted in the Court of General Sessions of felonious assault, an argument for a new trial was made yesterday.

Rose Boylan, aged two years, fell out of the second story window of her residence, No. 76 Amity street, yesterday evening, and was severely injured.

The dummy engine "City of Brooklyn," while going through Boerum street yesterday evening, ran into and totally destroyed a truck owned by Jacob Faghen.

Mary Lynch, a servant, was yesterday held for trial for stealing a diamond pin, value $75, from J. Vanwisk, a boarder in the house No. 355 Henry street.

William Tynan, aged fifty-five, of No. 559 Vanderbilt avenue, fell through a hatchway in Streeter's brewery, North Second street, E. D., yesterday morning, and was fatally injured.

Samuel H. Cornell was brought before Justice Delmar yesterday, charged with embezzling $55 which had been given him to pay taxes with by his employer, John Harrison, of No. 1,628 Dean street.

Patrick Hughes, aged seventy-six years, of No. 313 East Seventy-fifth street, fell from a scaffold at No. 1,593 Second avenue yesterday, and was severely injured. He was taken to the Ninety-ninth Street Hospital.

Passengers to New-York from any station on the Long Island Railroad will do well to purchase tickets at the depot, and not from the conductor on the train. They will thus get a ticket clear to the City and save six cents ferriage.

While Frank Reid, son of the proprietor of the Canarsie and Rockaway Railroad, was carelessly handling a revolver in Atlantic avenue, yesterday morning, the weapon was accidentally discharged, and the ball entered the left side of a young man named Louis Ackerman, inflicting a severe wound.

LONG ISLAND.

The Garden City Hotel, at Garden City, will be opened for the reception of guests to-day.

The light rain of yesterday will probably prove sufficient to save the cabbage crop of the Island, which was threatened with almost total destruction by the drought.

The Suffolk County Teachers' Institute will hold a session in the village of Riverhead, commencing on the 31st of August, and continuing two weeks. The exercises will be conducted by Prof. H. C. Northam, of Martinsburg, N. Y., assisted by Miss Charlotte D. Haimes, of Oswego.

The Long Island Camp-meeting Association, which is largely made up of Brooklyn and Queens County Methodists, will commence their annual Camp-meeting on the grounds of the Association at Merick, on the line of the South Side Railroad, on the 4th of August. The Jamesport Camp-meeting Association announce that their annual meeting will commence on the 24th of August. This Association is principally made up of Suffolk County Methodists, and their grounds are at Jamesport, which is reached by the Long Island Railroad.

STATEN ISLAND.

Two young ladies, daughters of Mr. Clark and Mr. Watson, while bathing at the shore near Factoryville, yesterday, ventured too far out, and both narrowly escaped drowning. Their situation was seen by a boatman named Seaman, who went to their assistance and succeeded in getting them to the shore in an almost exhausted condition.

The proposed improvement of the channel, extending from directly opposite Elizabeth east to Shooter's Island, nearly a mile along the Staten Island shore, will probably be commenced immediately. Gen. Newton has already prepared a map of the new channel, on each side of which will be parallel dykes 600 feet apart, which will be constructed in sections, and up to which riparian owners may fill in, thus giving them additional strength. It is believed that this improvement will be of great advantage to the neighborhood in facilitating commercial transactions.

James H. Edgar and Sarah Perry were yesterday arraigned before Justice Garrett, at Stapleton, upon a charge of felonious assault and battery committed upon a man named E. C. Perry. The Justice fined them each $50 and committed them to the Kings County Penitentiary for six months. Three other prisoners were arraigned before the same Justice and committed to the County Jail for forty days each on various charges. There are now about twenty-five prisoners confined in the County Jail, including about a dozen burglars held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The ladies of Christ Church, Tarrytown, have realized a sum of $1,200 from a fair held by them in behalf of their rectory fund.

The library connected with the Young Men's Lyceum, of Tarrytown, will be closed after to-morrow until the first Tuesday in September.

The ladies of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Tarrytown, will close a fair being held by them today for the purpose of raising funds to liquidate a small indebtedness on their beautiful house of worship.

Edward P. Baird, Esq., City Judge of Yonkers, has accepted an invitation to deliver the annual address before the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Westchester County at the approaching fair.

NEW-JERSEY.

Andrew Fansano, the young man who was committed to the County Jail at Bridgeton, on Tuesday, to answer a charge of forging a promissory note for $200, has refused to take any food since his incarceration, and declares his intention of starving himself to death.

At the Council of the Improved Order of Red Men, held in Jersey City, yesterday, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: J. H. Cair, Great Sachem; J. C. Sagamore, Great Sagamore; R. S. Banting, Great Prophet; H. G. Davis, Great Chief of Records; C. H. Chew, Great Keeper of Wampum.

Three boys, named William Jackson, Charles Quinn, and Charles Adams, were committed to the County Jail in Newark, yesterday, on suspicion of having committed several burglaries. They are accused of having robbed the First Presbyterian Church in Roseville, and the residences of E. P. Terhune, Henry Edwards, J. Rutar, J. Magill, and John Ryerson.

CORONERS' CASES.

An unknown woman, about forty years old, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital. She was brought there in a comatose state, and remained so until she died.... Josephine Clara Reiss, six weeks old, died from Summer complaint, at No. 15 Sheriff street, yesterday.... Samuel H. Chatterton, eighteen months old, accidentally fell from a window, at No. 441 West Forty-ninth street, on Tuesday night, and received injuries which subsequently proved fatal. .... Mrs. Amelia Michelbacher, who was burned so seriously at her late residence, corner of Lexington avenue and Seventy-first street, on Tuesday night, by her clothes taking fire, died yesterday. Coroner Kessler held an inquest, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.... A child of Mr. Wessley, at No. 216 East Fourth street, died suddenly yesterday.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Abyssinia, for Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Willing, three children, governess, and maid, Dr. and Mrs. Ransome and child, Mrs. J. Mellor and child, Mrs. S. S. Ransom, Mrs. Haliday and daughter, Jesse Tyson, Mrs. L. Morse, Mrs. Mary Conklin, Dr. A. Jaminet, wife, and child, John Rodgers, Mr. Scaife, Mr. and Mrs. C. Chamberlin, Miss E. Chamberlin, A. B. Chamberlin, Miss Chamberlin, Mrs. Barton, Miss Barton and maid, R. Dunlop, Chas. Cooper, Lord Ebrington, Hon. Mr. Fortescue, Mrs. Letitia Field, Mrs. Holt, B. W. Tone, George T. Barlow, J. Nash, John T. Main, Walter W. Martin, Capt. Frank Brice, Rev. Dr. Goodwin, C. A. Botheram, Mrs. Walker Dyson and two children, W. Hughes, G. W. Wainwright, John Fraser, Miss Alice C. Wainwright, Miss Ellen Fraser, John Goodwin, Miss Holland, Miss Camille Holland, Mrs. M. A. Connelly, Miss Ahearn, F. A. Jones, T. G. Fray, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Jump, J. Jump, Mr. Dobson, Solomon M. Seruzo, Mr. Power, Miss Charlton, Miss Gilmour and sister, Matthew Gilmour, Mr. Allar, Pembroke Munns and sister, J. Nichol, W. J. Currie, J. Currie, L. Currie, Miss Simpson, Dr. F. H. Foster, Miss D. Keys, C. Keys, Wm. R. Frasher, Mrs. J. C. Hunt, Miss Jennie M. Hunt, Mr. Martens, Mrs. Martens, two children, and infant, W. J. Middleton, Mr. and Mrs. McDermott, C. McDermott and daughter, Mrs. J. J. James and child, T. E. Newport, Lieut. Gosset and man servant, John Lewis, A. O. Rutson, John Foggett.

In steam-ship Hohenzollern, for Bremen.—Mr. and Mrs. George Evans, Mrs. G. W. Pratt, Miss Pratt, Mrs. O. C. Lange, Miss S. Lange, Miss A. Lange, Mrs. Catharine Bothe, Wm. Osten, John Bald, Albert Wildman, Elliott C. Jewett, S. Wertheim, Mrs. Friedmann, T. Schottler, Mrs. Eliza Rueff, C. Flamia, Louis Doyen, Mrs. C. V. Doyen, Herman Remmers.

In steam-ship State of Pennsylvania, for Glasgow.—P. J. Claassen, George Avery, Mrs. Avery, David R. Kyd, John J. Hendrickson, H. A. Briggs, Robert Currie, Dr. Ochterlome, Alex. Ochterlome, Richard Macauly, Richard Pearson, Robert Blackburn, Chas. S. Samson, Peter Fleming, Wm. Gilmore.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Thuringia, from Hamburg.—Gustav Ballin, wife, and infant, Geo. Courvoisier and wife, Helene Ballin, Carl Scheld, Wm. L. McLellan, C. W. Wennberg and wife, Dr. Herin Block, C. Weydner, W. Hagelsieb, B. Degetau, Emil Gunther, Rosa Simon, H. Landsberg and wife, C. Heitemeyer and wife, Jenny Gerne, Victor Kollmann, Joseph Koch, F. W. Kraus, Mr. Bornemann, H. Salleubach, R. J. Hagenbach, Adolph Kastor, Mr. Sibley, wife, and children, P. Faxon and wife, Lucie Viblliar and children, Mr. Koch.

In steam-ship City of New-York, from Havana.—D. S. Diaz, wife, and servant, Miss Johanna B. R. Fisher, Louis Plasau, Juan H. Smith, Miss Merced Valdes, Miss Belen Valdes, Count Jose Ma. Zamora and wife, Juan C. Herrera, Manuel Cuesta, Sinforiano Mendoza, Paulino Diaz, Juan Corredor, Bondilio Fabregas, Alfredo Carlin and wife, Miss H. Krumlinda, Manuel F. Gardo, August Leuder, Augustin Espana.

In steam-ship Montgomery, from Savannah.—W. C. Lyon, L. W. Hartford, Mrs. L. W. Hartford, Mrs. C. B. Carter, Mrs. Stephen Elliott, Mrs. A. M. Happold, Mrs. Lindsay, M. Moutin and wife, L. J. Myers and wife, M. Newman, wife, and child, T. J. Barrett, N. Dixon and wife, Mrs. W. P. Minor, Geo. A. Ash, Mrs. McLaughlin, Rev. M. Beachamp, Mary Bonard, Rhena Bonard, P. Daly, T. Cohen, H. Baile, F. Lightbody, C. Wortelhouse, A. Welsh, Thomas McAvedy.

In steam-ship Morro Castle, from Havana.—F. Arillant, F. Varenue, wife, and two children.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....4:54 | Sun sets.......7.18 | Moon rises..8:40

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.8:34 | Gov. Island..9:23 | Hell Gate..10:45

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.......WEDNESDAY, July 29.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Abyssinia, (Br.,) Haines, Liverpool, via Queenstown, C. G. Francklyn; State of Georgia, (Br.,) Knight, Glasgow, Austin Baldwin & Co.; Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah, Ga., R. Lowden; Columbia, Crowell, Charleston, S. C., J. W. Quintard & Co.; Hohenzollern, (Ger.,) Nordenholdt, Bremen, via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Carondelet, McGreary, New-Orleans, Chas. H. Mallory & Co.; Mayflower, Fults, Philadelphia, J. Hand.

Ship Star of the West, Taylor, Shanghae, Salter & Livermore.

Barks Margarida, (Port.,) Silva, Jr., Oporto, Portugal, G. Amsinck & Co.; Fresno, Daly, San Francisco, F. Tallman; Giacomino, (Ital.,) Bonifazio, Dunkirk, Slocovich & Co.; Sea Mew, (Br.,) Williams, Liverpool, E. E. Morgan's Sons.

Brigs Dashaway, (Br.,) Timm, Norfolk, Va., Evans, Bell & Co.; Tu al Ca n, Stone, Cette, J. Henry; Guiding Star, Moore, Guantanamo, Marcus, Hunter & Co.; Brisk, (Br.,) Perry, Hull, Eng., Heney & Parker; Clarabelle, Allen, Valencia, Spain, Miller & Houghton.

Schrs. Ruth Robinson, Rogers, Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Joseph Rudd, Anderson, Brazos, Woodhouse & Rudd; Jockie E. Yates, Keene, Key West, Benner & Pinckney; Keokuk, Kelly, St. Johns, P. R., Simpson, Clapp & Co.; Thos. Ellis, Kelly, Harwich, Fisher & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship City of New-York, Deaken, Havana July 25, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons; 25th inst., 11 P. M., Carysfort, 9 miles N., passed steamship Wilmington, bound for Baltimore; 26th, 2 P. M., lat. 28 47 N., lon. 79 47 W., passed steam-ship City of Dallas, bound for New-York.

Steam-ship Samaria, (Br.,) Billings, Liverpool via Boston July 28, with mdse. to Chas. G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship Bolivia, (Br.,) Munro, Glasgow, July 20, lat. 54 51, lon. 16 50, passed bark Lord Riversdale, bound E.; 24th, lat. 47 35, lon. 44 17, a bark, showing letters Q D L H, from Bremen, for Charleston; 28th, lat. 40 37, lon. 69 29, bark Schiller, (of Bremen,) bound W.; same date, lat. 40 28, lon. 70 33, bark George B. Doans, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) bound E. The B. brings 252 passengers.

Steam-ship Lord Clive, (Br.,) Urquhart, Liverpool, via Boston July 27, in ballast to Snow & Burgess.

Steam-ship Morro Castle, Morton, Havana, July 24, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde. 75 miles south of Cape Hatteras spoke ship Florence Treat, (of Bangor,) from Jamaica for Falmouth, Eng.

Steam-ship Fanita, Howe, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah July 25, via Norfolk 28th, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Steam-ship San Antonio, Pennington, New-Orleans July 22, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Bark Eroe, (Ital.,) Maresca, Licata 40 ds., with sulphur to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Gibraltar June 22.

Bark Chespica, (of Liverpool,) Jones, Iquique 98 ds., with nitrate of soda to Fabbri & Chauncey. Passed Cape Horn May 22, and crossed the equator June 30 in lon. 34 W.; had fine weather; June 9, lat. 31 37 S., lon. 26 W., passed a large wooden ship, coppered, bottom up, half broken off forward; June 28, lat. 2 36 S., lon. 32 56 W., spoke bark Ocean King, (Br.,) from Swansea, for ——.

Bark Ragnhild, (Norw.,) Jacobsen, Aarhuus via Tonsberg 53 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. No date, &c., saw a large quantity of icebergs. The R. is anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Bark Orvar Odd, (Norw.,) Johannesen, Stavanger 53 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Weylandt, (Ital.,) Maunella, Terranova 65 ds., with sulphur to order.

Bark Prinzessen, (Norw.,) Anderson, from ——.

Brig Matilda, Coombs, Salem.

Brig Torrent, (of Portland,) Wilder, Trinidad, Cuba, 19 ds., with sugar to Latasa & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Fortuna, (Port.,) Mesquita, Oporto 44 ds., with wine to Haggemeyer & Brunn.

Schr. Martha A., (Br.,) Price, St. John, N. B., with lumber to order.

Schr. Clara, Clark, Calais, with lumber to order.

Schr. Alvira, Johnson, Virginia.

Schr. O. H. Booth, Bennett, Virginia.

Schr. J. W. Townsend, Townsend, Richmond, Va.

Schr. Damon, Johnson, Bangor, with lumber to order.

Schr. Ocean Belle, McIntyre, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Seventy-Six, Cobb, Kennebec River, with ice to order.

Schr. Atlantic, Clark, Bangor, with lumber to Howe, Cole & Benson.

Schr. Robt. Ross, Ross, St. Andrews 9 ds., with lumber to order.

Schr. Anna Tuss, Sawyer, Bluehill, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Flora Sawyer, Nutter, Bluehill, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Daniel Webster, Packard, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Surprise, Seaman, Fall River, for Philadelphia.

Schr. R. H. Wilson, Harris, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Willard Saulsbury, Borden, Providence.

Schr. John Burley, Saunders, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Frank Learning, McCullen, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. C. C. Lane, Lane, Providence for Philadelphia.

Schr. Fred. Tyler, Terrill, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John Stockham, Hart, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Wm. Farren, Lindsley, Providence.

Schr. Viola May, Thompson, Providence.

Schr. Hickman, Small, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Constitution, Young, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Buckeye, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. B. H. Irons, Hubbard, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Louise D. Rathburn, (of Perth Amboy,) Crowell Licata 56 ds., with sulphur to order.

Schr. S. E. Nash, Nash, Westerly.

Schr. Sea Flower, Allen, Hartford.

Schr. E. B. Darling, Darling, Brook Haven.

Schr. Sunny Shower, Baker, Brook Haven.

Schr. S. R. Thomas, Armala, New Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Fred Brown, Wilson, Bristol.

Schr. Plow Boy, Hallock, Portland, Me.

Schr. Amelia, Terry, Orient.

Schr. E. E. Potter, Ellsworth, Greenport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Emerald, Black, Wickford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. S. K. Lane, Fuller, Yarmouth.

Schr. Sterling Ball, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Thos. Jefferson, Ferris, Stamford.

Schr. Maria Fleming, Williams, Norwich, for Rondout.

Schr. Express, Loper, Pawtucket.

Schr. A. M. Aldridge, ——, Kennebec River, with ice to order.

Schr. Twilight, Robinson, Alexandria, for New-Haven.

Schr. M. G. Lenoard, Jergens, Virginia.

Schr. Monteveau, Hazleton, Virginia.

Schr. Fanny K. Shaw, (of Thomaston,) Watts, Port Royal 11 ds., with lumber to J. Parker—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. Mary Louisa, Gaskill, Washington, D. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to Zophar Mills.

Schr. Agile, Robbins, Beaufort, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to H. E. Bruce & Co.—vessel to master.

Schr. J. C. Nash, Crowley, St. George, N. B., 12 ds., with piling to C. L. Snow.

Schr. Snow Bird, Cipp, of and 11 ds. from St. John, N. B., via Edgartown, with laths to Jed Frye & Co.—vessel to P. J. Nevius & Son.

Schr. John S. Moulton, (of Jonesport,) Crowley, St. George, N. B., with piling to C. L. Snow.

Schr. John Williamson, (Br.,) Nicol, Santos May 7, via Hampton Roads July 25, with coffee to C. G. Ramsay & Co.—vessel to George F. Bulley.

Schr. Arcella, Colwell, of and 9 ds. from St. John, N. B., with lath to J. O. Ward & Co.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, W.; cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Harold Harfaager, for London; Hohenzollern, for Bremen; Abyssinia, for Liverpool; India and State of Pennsylvania, for Glasgow; Carondelet, for New-Orleans; Huntsville, for Savannah; Columbia, for Charleston; bark Hugin, for Leer, (Holland;) brig Etna, for Antwerp.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, July 29.—Arr. steamers Wilmington, from New-Orleans; Louisa, from North Carolina; Josephine Thompson, from New-York; Richard Willing, from Philadelphia; bark Daring, from Sagua; schrs. Wyoming, Belle Hardy, and A. W. Fiske, from the Kennebec.

Cld. steamers F. W. Bruno, for New-York; William Whilden, for Philadelphia; bark Po, for Queenstown or Plymouth for orders; schr. Adeline Elwood, for New-Haven.

Sld. steamer Tagus, for New-York; bark T. K. Weldon, for Charleston; schrs. D. F. Keeling, for Barbados; Eliza Christie, for St. John's, P. R.

BOSTON, July 29.—Arr. bark Glacier, Haines, from Savannah; schrs. Harbinger, Parker, from Bucksville, S. C.; M. F. Downer, Thompson, from Alexandria; Rebecca M. Smith, Grace; S. F. Corson, Corson; Ellie L. Smith, Rockhill; Lizzie Maul, Maul; and Potomac, Parker, from Philadelphia; T. S. McLellan, Carr, from Port Johnson.

Also, arr. schrs. W. Perkins, from Bull River, S. C.; Nora Latham, from Baltimore; Mattie W. Atwood, from do.; Laura Messer, from Alexandria; Vashti R. Sharp, from Philadelphia. Also arrived, steamer Neptune, from New-York. Below, coming up, schr. Anna Myrick.

Cld. steam-ships Saxon, for Philadelphia; General Whitney, for New-York; bark Helen Campbell, for London, via Charleston, S. C.; schrs. Ellen Law and Grand Cayman, for Liverpool, N. S.; Calvin F. Baker, for Baltimore; John Proctor, for do., via Kennebec; Mada as car, for New-York; Plymouth Rock, for do.; J. W. Allen, for do., via Kennebec; Edwin Kidder, for do.

Sld. steam-ships Reading and Saxon.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 29.—Sld. steamer South Carolina, for New-York.

LEWES, Del., July 28.—Passed in, steamer C. W. Lord, from Savannah.

Sld. schr. Walter F. Parker, for Washington.

The ships Jane Fisher and Victoria and barks Samuel Shepherd and Golden West remain in this harbor.

The ship Victoria and the bark Samuel Shepherd went to sea.

NEW-CASTLE, July 29.—Passed up, steam-ship Vindicator, from New-York; schrs. Mary E. Corson, from Charleston; Alexander Harding, from Boston; steamer Vaderland, from Antwerp, and a Reading coal steamer; schrs. Iowa, from Bangor; Estelle Day, from Kennebec River; H. W. McCully, from Newbern, N. C.; Emma M. Fox, from New-Bedford.

Passed down, bark Johan, for Elsinore; steam-ship Tonawanda, for New-Orleans; brig Eva N. Johnson, for Bath; schr. Maggie M. Weaver, for Boston; ship Solo, for Antwerp; steamer Harrisburg, for Boston; schrs. Frank Herbert and Amos Edwards, for Boston.

The brig Eva N. Johnson, for Bath, is at anchor here.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 29.—Cld. steam-ship City of Galveston, for New-York. Cld. yesterday, brig John H. Hunt, for Boston.

Arr. at the Passes, steam-ship City of Houston, from New-York.

Sld. barks Halcyon and Sarah Hobart; brigs Frederick and J. W. Hunt.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—Sld. steam-ship Indiana, for Liverpool, with 33 cabin and 189 steerage passengers. The cargo includes 45,000 bushels of wheat.

Cld., steam-ship Centipede, for Boston; brig J. B. Kirby, for Kingston, Jam.; schrs. Prairie Bird, for St. John, N. B.; Katie D. Turner, for Savannah; Carl D. Lothrop, for Portsmouth; Clara, for Providence.

Arr. schrs. Anna C. Leverett, from Corpus Christi; Sallie M. Evans, from Lanesville; Clara, from Danversport; steam-ship Vindicator, from New-York.

At Chester, schrs. Kate and Lanella, from Boston.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 29.—Cld. schrs. Carrie Melvin, for St. Johns, N. B.; Index, for Boston; Eclipse, for New-York.

Sld. steamer Leo, for New-York; brig Emily T Sheldon, for Brunswick; schrs. Paul Seavy, for Norwich, for Conn.; Curtis Tilton, for Bull River.

VINEYARD HAVEN, July 28.—Arr. schrs. Frolic, from Chilmark, for Boston; Elwood Burton, from Boston, for Alexandria; Clara Smith, from Gardiner, for Philadelphia; J. B., from Kennebec River, for do.; Carrie Heyer, for do. from New-York; The Star, from Point Wolf, N. B., for do.; Gold Hunter, (Br.,) from St. John, N. B., with orders, for Providence; Trott King, from Calais, for Somerset; Rosanna Rose, from Boston, for Georgetown, D. C.

Passed by on the 27th, brig Charles Miller, from Baltimore for St. John, N. B.; schr. Lizzie S. Nichols. On the 28th, Fanning, from Lubec for Newark, N. J.

Sld. schrs. Antelope, (Br.) for New-Bedford, having been sold to John McCullough and others of that port; Rosanna Rose; Carrie Heyer; Gold Hunter, (Br.) Trott, King, and The Star. Wind, southerly, light; clear.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, July 29.—Sld. for the United States, Cultivator, Ilmatar, Coldstream, Texas, Ironsides, Fawn, Conquestatore, Vincenzo T., Fomalmaut, Maria Rose, Byr, Titania, Rann'run, and J. H. Schwensen.

Arr. out from the United States on the 25th inst., Gustav Helene, Bernhard, [illegible]; 27th, Molly, A. G. Jewett, Heikler, Dora, Marco Polo, Terpsichore, and Von [illegible]; 28th, [illegible]; 29th, Empire, Maggie Lander, Kenilworth, Lus, Lorenzo, Fleetwing, and [illegible]

Also arr. out [illegible]

SOUTHAMPTON, July 29.—The [illegible] steamer Main, Capt. [illegible], from New-York July 18, for Bremen, arr. here to-day.

MOVILLE, July 29.—The Anchor Line steamer [illegible], Capt. Small, from New-York July 18, [illegible] signaled this morning.

ANTWERP, July 29.—The Red Star Line steamer [illegible], from Philadelphia July 18, arr. here yesterday.

Sld. July 28, steam-ship August Andre, Graves, New-York.

BRISTOL, July 29.—The [illegible] Arragon, Capt. Symons, [illegible]

ROTTERDAM, July 28.—Sld. steam-ship Maas, Chevalier, New-York.

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MORE THAN TWO HUNDRED PER CENT. SAVED in economy and durability over any other manufacture. Silver deposited by this method the requisite thickness on the parts most exposed to wear.

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